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THOE STORE.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.
A SKETCH OF THE JESUITS, COMPRISING AN ACCOUNT OF THE RISE, PROGRESS AND PRINCIPLES OF THE ORDER.

From this very imperfect sketch of the nature & principles of Jesuitism, and of the extent and rapidity of its success, it must be evident at once, trigues. They were so imprudent in some of the last contests they had with their enemies, as to expose the books, which contained the princiof their order.

These principles were found in almost every instance to be directly contrary to the laws of the instance to be directly contrary to the laws of the kingdom in which they resided and entirely sub-versive of civil society. They had trading es-tablishments among the nations they undertook to convert, and by this means a tide of wealth was rolling in upon the society to aggrandize its members. In Portugal they obtained supreme direction of the Court. And although the cries of distress from all parts of this commercial empire reached the government, presenting comwas universally condemned—the society abolish-ed and its possessions alienated and sold through-

It would require volumes to contain a detail of the iniquitous proceedings of the Jesuits in France, and to trace out the influence, which the order had upon the destinies of that great nation. Besides beheading several of her sovereigns and depriving her of more than a million valuable lives, they have inflicted other wounds on the French nation, which the lapse of time will be hardly sufficient to heal. Germany, Austria and Naples all grouned beneath the oppressive influence of the order. And the reign of queen Elizabeth presents us in its history, with a constant series of plots designed or executed by the Jes-

uits.

They formed five conspiracies against James I, before he had reigned a year; and from the best authenticated documents there remains no doubt of their being the authors of the well known "Gunpowder plot." But I have neither time nor in-clination to trace out the dark records of iniquity connected with the movements of this society. If we turn from the political to the moral world, the icture which their movements presents is equal-

ly dark, equally appalling.

You may form some proper estimate of their characters as religious teachers from the principles upon which they proceeded in converting the Chinese. If we may be allowed, I will not say to credit the most candid of their enemies, but to their converging teachers are their converging to the credit the most candid of their enemies, but to draw proper inferences from their own writings, there will be little danger of our coloring too highly their moral delinquency. Historians have recorded extracts from the writings of Jesuits themselves, which place it beyond a doubt that they inculcated the most dangerous and licen-tious maxims in regard to morality and religion. And so long as the taste and learning of the pi-ous Paschal shall be admired, so long will the ty of the Jesuits remain

France in 1764-from Spain and Sicily in 1767. 1814 a universal restoration of the Jesuits and denounces "the indignation of Almighty Go and of the holy Apostles" upon all who shall have the audacious temerity to infringe or oppose any part of his ordinance.

stition diminished, must all operate as a check upon the movements of this ambitious body of men.

distinctive feature in the political aspect of the present times. The truth is, that in those coun its power was exerted with ernicious effect, the march of the human mind has gone beyond its efforts. And the great quesons, which now divide the nations of the earth. are of too elevated a character, and involve in erests too important by far, to excite the atten-

The free institutions of our own country, howver, form an exception to these remarks. With a onstitution that does not meddle with religious minions, we are prepared to sanction and ever accorage any religious body. And it is a fact orthy of much consideration by those who are ealled to preside over our religious and political interests, that the Jesuits are taking deep root in

tions of the old world, should seek for itself an asylum in our infant republic. Such however, was the fact. And from the period of the revolution, down to the present hour, there has been in our country a real though in some periods imperceptible progress of this singular order. The Papal decree, which revived the society in Russia was in 1806 extended to the United States in North America. And in 1807 a noviciate was opened at Georgetown, (D. C.) In 1814 the congregation was considered sufficiently large to be organized by a bull of the Pope. And the society connected with the college now consists of twenty six fathers—ten scholastics in Theology—seventeen scholarships in Philosophy, Rhetoric, and Belles Lettres—fourteen scholastics in the Noviciate—twenty-fourly brothers out and 4 lay brothers in

Lettres—fourieen scholastics in the Noviciate—twenty-four by brothers out and 4 by brothers in the Noviciate.

The college with which this is connected and which is unfer the entire control of the Jesuits, has by an at of incorporation from the Congress of the U.S. been made a University and empowered to confer degrees in all the faculties. This college is capable of containing 200 under graduates. It already possesses a choice and well selected library and an extensive apparatus for the department of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. It numbers among its teachers professors in the Latin, Greek, French and English languages—in the Mathematics, Natural and Moral Philosophy, in Rhetoric and Belles Lettres. It is not to be supposed however that the Jesuitism of rhinosophy, in knetoric and Belies Lettres. It is not to be supposed however that the Jesuitism of the United States possesses all the repulsive fea-tures exhibited in this dissertation. And so long as the Holy Spirit shall continue to encircle, the American churches with the radiance of his reviv ing grace, we need not fear that they will vield up the distinguishing doctrines of the Gospel, or depart from that high standard of morality which these doctrines enjoin.

INTERESTING CIRCULAR.

The following letter was written by the late Missionary Bombay, the Rev. G. Hall, and intended for publication in this country. In about seven weeks after he had written this solemn appeal to the churches of his native land, he was suddenly called away. We think we are not in clined to superstition; but we must regard this coincidence as providential, giving to this letter the awful interest of a voice from the tomb; or, rather, a voice from God. Let not the length of the article prevent a careful perusal; let nothing prevent its doep impression on our hearts, and ts intended influence on our future conduct.

My DEAR CHRISTIAN FEIEND,-Your love to your Redeemer, your compassion for a lost world, and your bowels of mercy for your dying, perishing fellow men, often move you to call out, "Watchman, what of the night?" A dark, a long, "Watchman, what of the night?" A datk, a long, a giomy, a woful night has settled upon our guilty race. It invelopes all. Its issues are too expanded, too tremendous to be comprehended by finite intellect. But glory be to God in the highest and forever, that the darkness of man's fall was rapidly succeeded by the light of his recovery. From the hour the first beams of that light revealed to man the redeeming love of God, in the garden of Eden, how has every succeeding in the garden of Eden, how has every succeeding ray that has fallen upon this dark earth, cheered the heart of Christian benevolence, while every intervening cloud, obscuring the prospects of love and mercy among men, has tried, and grieved the people of God.

people of God.

To the far distant heralds of Zion our hearts often seem to call "Watchmen, what of the night?" Sometimes the reply is, "Zion travaileth and bringeth forth children, the Lord hath things for us, whereof we are glad The word has been preached, prayer has been made, the Spirit has been given, sinners have been converted." We hear the glad tidings.— Our hearts leap for joy. We thank God, and take courage.

We turn again, and in other directions ask. Watchmen, what of the night?" Their mourning hearts heave the heavy sigh; and the bitter lamentation breaks upon our ear; "The night is lamentation breaks upon our ear; "The night is prolonged; the blackness of darkness still gathers upon it. The people see no light. They continue sitting in the region and shadow of death. They stumble upon the dark mountains. Their feet go down to death, their steps take hold on hell. The Sun of righteousness does not arise to shed his vivilying light upon them. The Lord delayeth his coming to save them. The beautiful feet of those upon the mountains who bring good tidings, who publish salvation, do not come here." tidings, who publish salvation, do not come here," Heavy tidings. Who will not mourn? And is such the mournful condition of three fourths of Ah it is; it is. And do the blood deemed followers of Jesus, who received his farevell charge, " Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," know that such is the mournful condition of three-fourths of their ndred race? Ah, this they know full well! Think of this, and weep, O my soul, and be in bit-terness. Oh that my head were waters and mine eves a fountain of tears, that I might weep day and night for my beloved fellow creatures, thus left to grope in darkness, and perish without hope; and for the churches too, who look on, and behold this tremendous ruin of immortal souls, sweeping over a long succession of generation and yet make no more effort to stay its awful

Beloved in the Lord, do you from Zion's most favored mount, turn a pitying, waiting, longing eye to this dark hemisphere, and ask, "Watchman, what of the night?" I am permitted to stand in the place of a watchman; but it is on a slender, incipient out work, very far distant from the walls of Jerusalem. O that I may always be found vigilant and faithful at my post, and ready to give a true report.

I will send you tidings. In some respects they are joyous; but in others they are grievous. I see much around me that is joyous. If I turn back no farther than to the period of my own arrival on this spot, and survey but what seems to be our own neighborhood, much that is cheering greets the eve. Then from Cane Comorin thro the whole range of sea coast by Cochin, Goa, Bombay, Surat, Cambay, Bussora, Mocha, and by Mosambique, including Madagascar, Mauritius, and other islands, to the Cape of Good Hope, there was not one Protestant Missionary; if we except a native missionary who was, for a short time, partially established at Surat.

But about three months ago, delegates from five missions met in the Bombay Mission Chanel. and formed a Missionary "Union to promote Christian fellowship, and to consult on the best means of advancing the kingdom of Christ in this

The individual missionary who constituted one of these missions, has since gone to England, not to return, and therefore, for the present, that mis-sion is extinct. To the other four belong nine missionaries, and two European assistant mission-

aries. These missions have two common printing establishments, and one lithographic press, consecrated to Christ as so many powerful engines for scattering abroad the light of life.—
These four missions have in operation about sixty schools, in which are more than 3,000 children reading, or daily learning to read, the word of God, and receiving catechetical instruction. The missionaries, some or all of them, are every day preaching Christ and him crucified, to the heathen. The Scriptures and tracts are travelling abroad, and the word of God is working its way broad, and the word of God is working its way to immortal minds in every direction. Prayer is made, and the promises of Jehovah are laid hold on; while the means (missionaries excepted) of doing a thousand times more in similar ways for the cause of Zion here, are read; at hand. These are good things; and we rejoice in them. You too will rejoice in them, and let us all praise the Lord for them.

Lord for them.

But these is comething in the weakness of our nature, or in the deep subtlety of our adversary, which, even while we contemplate such good things, and are praising God for them, is exceedingly liable to practice a mortal mischief upon us, by so alluring and engressing the mind with the little that is done or doing, as to render it seemingly blind to the almest ALL that still remains to be done. This bangs us to the grievous part of the subject.

It is grievous to behold such an extent of country and so teeming with immortal souls, but yet so destinue of the messengers of life.

destitute of the messengers of life.

From Bombay we look down the coast for seventy miles, and we see two missionaries; and fourteen miles farther on we see two more. Looking in a more easterly direction, at the distance of about three hundred miles, we see one missionary, chiefly occupied, however, as a chaplain a-mong Europeans. In an eistern direction, the nearest missionary is about one thousand miles from us. Looking a little to the north of east, at the distance of 1,400 miles, we see ten or twelve missionaries in little more than as many miles in length on the banks of the Ganges. Turning thence northward at nearly the sam distance from us, we see thee, four, or five more separated from each other by almost as many bundred intervening miles. And looking onward beyond these distant posts, in a northeast direc-tion, through the Chinese empire and Tartary, to Kamschatka, and thence down the north-western coast of America, to the river Columbia, and thence across the mountains to the Missouri, the first missionaries we see in that direction, are

brethren Vail and Chapman among the Osages.
Again we look north, and at a distance of one hundred and eighty miles we see two missiona-ries; but from thence (with two or three doubtful exceptions) through all the north of Asia, to the pole not a single missionary is to be seen. In a north-western direction, it is doubtful whether there is now one missionary between us & St. Pet-ersburgh. Westerly, the nearest is at Jerusalem, or Beyroot. South-west, the nearest is at Sierra Loope, and more to the south, the nearest may be among the Hottentots, or on Madagascar.

Can you count the millions and suffices com-prised in this range? Can any but an adaman-tine heart survey them and not be grieved? I should like to see a new chart of the earth

adjusted to a double scale of measurement, one owing the comparative surface, and the other the comparative population of the different sec-tions of the earth—all presenting ablack ground, except those spots where the gospel is preached. And on a slip of white ground, I would have a note of reference to Mark xvi. 14, 16; and this I would have bound up in every Bible, so as to face the same divine charge of Christ to his disciples. It might be recommended to all Church members, deacons, pastors, and teachers of theology, to add to the note on their map. Romans x. 14, 15. and Isaiah vi. 8. to the last clause; which latter clause I would have every student in the-ology, and young believer of good talents and ed-ucation, print on his chart in grandeapitals; pre-ceded by LORD WHAT WILT THOU HAVE ME TO DO? As we must habitually set the Lord Jesus be-

fore us, or not expect his love will labitually con-strain us; so must we habitually contemplate a fallen world, lying in the wicked one, or not ex-pect that our hearts will be exercised with any

pect that our hearts will be exerused with any proper sympathies for the perishing.

But I will take a more limited view. Here are the Mabrattas. They have been estimated at 12 millions. To preach the gopel to these 12 millions of heathen there are now six missionaries, four from the Scottish Missonary Society, and two from our Society; that is, one missionary to theo million of souls. And to furnish these 12 millions with the Christian Scriptures and tracts. millions with the Christian Scriptures and tracts, and school-books, there is one snall printing es-tablishment. It is now about there years since the mission here began, in some very small degree, to communicate the truth to some of this great multitude. Let these facts be well weighed.

During those twelve years, the facilities for mparting Christian knowledge among this peoor for employing among them, the appoint cans of salvation, have so multiplied and imeved, that I think it moderate to say that a issionary arriving here now could, in an equal period, do ten times as much for the diffusion of Christian knowledge, as could have been done by one arriving here twelve years ago. Then there was no school in which to catechise and give lectures—no chapel—no scriptures and tracts to diperse. Now we have a chapel-more than thirty school rooms-and the scriptures and tracts for distribution-while hundreds of towns and villages, by all the eloquence and pathos that the nost imperious want and the direst necessity can aspire, are supplicating for more mission scho -millions of people, calling for Scriptures and racts, and preaching—and an untold number of tracts, and preaching—and an untold number of large towns, in population like Boston, Cambridge, Andover, Providence, Dartmouth, Williamstown, New Haven, Albany and Schenectady, calling for missionary establishments in them. If some of these places are not quite open for the eception of missionaries, others doubtless are and all we believe will be by and bye; while all are now open, in various ways, for the reception of Christian books.

Under such circumstances, with such facilities, what number of Christian books might be prepar ed, printed, and distributed, what number of children taught to read the word of God, and catechised; and what number of perishing sinners pointed to the Saviour's cross, in one year, if there were but a supply of missionaries. Is it not a grievous thing to witness such facilities for mis sionary action, lying comparatively neglected ready for the easting in of the seed? And is not the seed already in the field waiting for the sow-ers to scatter it? What should we say of the farmer, who would turn away from such a field,

and leave the seed in the field to perish unscat- ful mind such Christian instructions, what would not soon tered, and go to some comparatively desolate heath, where much must be done before even hat can be prepared for the seed?

Surely no one can understandingly answer the question "where is it best to send missionaries?" without first duly considering the comparative population of the places in question, and the comparative facilities for imparting Christian knowledge to that population. On this score, I plead that justice may be shown to these 12 million of heathen. Here I ground my plea. Let the facts speak. Twelve millions of your race are prostrate at your feet. You can need no delineation of their moral character. It is enough to know that they are your brethren, but are heathen,—that they are idolaters and in ignorance of their Maker and their Redeemer, and that you can, if you will, send them the gospel. Their untold miseries supplicate youto open your hands, and give them that salvation which your Redeemer and your judge has entrusted to you for them, question " where is it best to send missionaries?" er and your judge has entrusted to you for them, and so long ago charged you to give them. You see also what are the facilities for now giving them that salvation you have so long held in trust for them, but so long withheld from them. What will you do? Will you spurn them from your feet; and command them to let you alone, and feet; and command them to let you alone, and wait, as they are, till the judgment day? Is this the love of Christ? Is this the beauty of the Lord upon his holy Zion? Where are the hundreds of students in theology? Where are the tens of hundreds of blooming, pious, well educated youth, the professed followers of the Lamb? Is there note among you who have a love, a sympathy, a compassion, for all these your iong neglected, your dying, your perishing fellow men? O remember, there is a dead love, a dead sympathy, a dead compassion, as well as a dead foith; being without works. O, it was not a dead love, or sympathy, or compassion, which brought your or sympathy, or compassion, which brought your Redeemer to the cross. That was not idle breath which he uttered, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," nor yet that interceding appeal to the Father, "As thou hast sent me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world." O contemplate on the cross, your bleeding Saviour, tasting death for every man, and then survey the spiritual missing. cross, your bleeding Saviour, tasting death for every man, and then survey the spiritual miseries and prospects of these millions of heathen souls dying in ignorance of that only name by which it is possible for them to be saved; and then lay upon your hearts your Redeemer's farewell charge, and when you have faithfully done this, judge of your love and regard for Jesus, and of your compassion for immortal souls by your works.

But I ask again, must these eminent facilities for your diffusing among these millions the knowledge of salvation, still remain neglected at such a fearful rate? Before Missionaries can leave America—come here, and acquire the language so as to be well able to prepare Christian books, and to preach, nearly three years must elapse. But should God send death among us for the next fifteen months, as he has in the past fif-teen, the Board would not, at the expiration of those months, have a single missionary on the ground. In such a case, must the chapel and printing office be shut up, more than thirty schools dissolved, and our other operations ter-minated? Or into whose hands shall all this property and establishment be transferred? not these peculiar circumstances call for peculiar

I will endeavour, as God shall enable me, so to labour here on the spot, that the blood of these souls shall not be found in my skirts; and while I cannot but witness a generation of 12,000,000 of unevangelized souls in succession to the hundreds of generations gone down before them, dropping into eternity, leaving prospects but little better for the next generation, I will endeavour as a statement of the control o for the next generation, I will endeavour as a watchman at my post, faithfully to report what I see. We is unto me if I proclaim not the wants of this people—and the eminent facilities made ready for the supply of those wants. This I would wish to do so plainly and so fully that if the gualt of neglecting their salvation must lodge any where, I may be able to shake it from my garments; so that I may stand acquitted before my judge, both as to my personal labours among them, and as to my pleading with you on their

The remarks I have now made, are in a great measure applicable to other parts of India. And there is yet another very grievous view to be taken, which I can but barely mention. In little more than a year past, death, sickness and other causes have, so far as I can learn, laid aside 19 missionaries in India while but view of circle have. missionaries in India, while but six or eight have in the same time come to India; and so far as know (from missionary appearances, not from God's promises) there is a prospect of further diminution rather than of augmentation. view of these things what will the English and American churches do? Is it not time, for every issionary in India, to cry aloud and spare not Would you have your missionares leave their work, and come home, to plead, in person before you, the cause of the heathen. Do not tempt us to do so. Some have, in Providence, been called home, especially to England, and their pleas, in person, have been successful so far beyond what has been otherwise attempted, as seemingly to call for the measure, though so expensive, and, for the time, so privative to the heathen. Why is it so? Why cannot facts be weighed? Why cannot the well known necessities and miseries the heathen speak, and plead and prevail, withou the aid of any such disastrous expedients? Doe this tell to the credit of those whom the Gospel makes wise to do good? O think of these things every one who has a mind that ean think! O feel every one that has a heart that can feel. deemed of the Lord, whom he has made kings and priests unto God, "I beseech you, therefore brethen, by the mercies of God, that we present your God which is your reasonable service," and in the true spirit of such an unreserved consecration of yourselves to your Redeemer, ask him, "Load WHAT WILT THOU HAVE ME TO DO?" And let his Spirit, and his truth, and your own conscience give you the answer which shall guide you in a matter of such unparallelled moment. Your affectionate fellow servant in the Lord.

Bombay, 1st Feb. 1826.

Bombay, 1st Neb. 1826. GORDON HALL.
N. B.—I hope it will be deemed excusable to add a most respectfel, but fervent request, that this plea in behalf of a population equal to that of the twenty North American States, though so brief and feeble, may be presented to the Christian public, through the various religious Newspapers and Magazines in the United States.

* The following facts, from the last report of our nehools, show how extensively Christian knowledge might be diffused among a rising generation of idelutars were there only a supply of missionaries and funds: and if hot the Spirit of God were given, in answer to prayer, to seal upon the youth-

ful mind such Christian instructions, what would not soon be accomplished.

"Our number of schools at present is 32. The number of children on the teachers' lists is 1750. Of these 75 are girls, and 133 Jewish children.

"During the past year, as nearly as we can calculate, 1000 have left our schools, most of them having obtained what the natives esteem a sufficiently good school education. Among these, together with those who have left in former years, are many boys and young men, who can read with a fluency and propriety that would put to shame a great majority of the common Bramhuns. And the fact is peculiarly gratifying that, instead of having imbited any prejudice against us, or our books, frem the Christian instruction given in our schools, these very youth, and their relatives, wherever we meet with them in the country, are of all others the most forward to receive and read, and beg, the Christian Scriptures and Tracts. In not a few instances, fathers carmently solicit them for their little zons.

"During the year about 786 children have committed to memory the Ten Commandments, and 576 a Catechism of sixteen small pages. A much greater annies have ecomilitied to memory parts of the same.

"We continue to have numerous and urgent applications for additional schools; but shall be obliged to ducline them, until we are farnished with larger fauds, and more fellow-labourers."

FOREIGN ARTICLES, From London Magazines for August, received at the Recorder-Office.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival in London, on the 7th of last month, of the Rev. Henry Nott, Missionary, from the South Sea Henry Nott, Missionary, from the South Sea Islands. Mr. Nott was one of the first Missiona-Islands. Mr. Nott was one of the first Missionar-ries sent out by the Society, in the missionary ship, the Duff, commanded by Captain James Wilson, in 1796, and has not since, till now, vi-sited his native country. He has been a faithful and diligent labourer in that part of the world, during a period of nearly thirty years; and to him chiefly are the natives indebted for the Tahi-Testament which have been printed in the Tah-tian Translation of various portions of the New Testament which have been printed in the Isl-ands, and extensively circulated and read by the people. The remaining parts have been translated, and it is expected that an edition of the New Testament, in Tahitian, complete, will be printed on Mr. Nott's return to Tahiti. Mr. Nott proposes to explant for the celest of New Nott proposes to embark for the colony of New South Wales towards the close of the ensuing autumn .- London Ev. Mag.

DEPARTURE OF A PRINTER TO MADAGASCAR.
On the 6th of July, Mr. Charles Hovendon,
Printer, appointed to this station, sailed from
London, with Mrs. Hovendon, in the Cleveland,
Capt. Havelock, for the Isle of France, whence they will proceed, the first opportunity, to Mad-

agascar.
A printing-press, for the use of the Society's Mission in that island had been already forwarded; and it is expected that Mr. Hovendon, after arriving at Tananarivou, and finishing the preparatory airangements of the Printing-office, will immediately commence the printing of the Madegasse Translation of the New Testament, which has been completed by Messrs. Jones and Griffiths, the Society's Missionaries there. They are now proceeding with the best line the Old Testament, and it is probable that, in the course of a comparatively few years, the entire Scriptures, in the vernacular tongue, will be extensively circulating among the inhabitants of that large and populous island.

The press will also render considerable aid to the Mission in the printing of school books, catechisms, &c. used in the numerous schools, formed and superintended by the Missionaries, under the patronage of His Maiesty. Rudama, in varieties.

the patronage of His Majesty, Radama, in various parts of his dominions.—ib.

The Missionary Priests in France are endeav-oring to support Popers by the adoption of an old device, which we had thought would never have been revived. They advise their adherents to burn all books that contain opinions hostile to the Roman Catholic system; and many persons have been foolish enough to comply with their direc-tions. Above 500 volumes, containing the works of the French philosophers, were burned the oth-er day at Toulouse, in the presence of a large as-sembly. We should have been much more surprised at this silly scheme, did we not know that the Devil is doomed to be outwitted. London Baptist Magazine.

BATAVIA.

The following affectionate tribute to the memory of our late excellent friend Mr. Diering of Batavia, has been received by the secretary in a letter from the Rev. W. H. Medhurst of the London Missionary Society, residing in that city. It furnishes an additional and pleasing proof how cordially Christians of different denominations can associate together in the service of the Re-deemer among the heathen.

"There is no one can lament more feelingly than I do, the sad, the irreparable loss of our g ly and zealous friend Diering. I felt at his death as if my right hand were chopped off, and seemed to look round as destitute and deprived of my last and only Missionary brother, having no man like-minded, who will naturally care for our state. We took sweet counsel together, and walked to the house of God in company—we journeyed in-to the villages and visited the heathen markets and fairs, where we aided each other in ing the crowds and addressing them on the all important doctrines of the Gospel. I have seen him, without either fear or shame, standing up before a mixed multitude of Dutch. Portuguese Chinese and Malays, and exhorting them in ear nest strains to repent and believe in Christ.—His chief object seemed to be to exalt the Saviour, and from all the nice disquisitions that the Malays were fond of entering into, he would turn away, and ask them where forgiveness was to be obtained, and enquire if they knew how their sins could be blotted out. He argued well with the Mahometan opponents, and keepings hem to this one theme, he never failed to silence and confute them. I am not ashamed to own, that I have bearned much from Mr. Diering; and considering what he has done in preaching for me so often, when worn out with fatigue, I cannot fail from expressing my unfeigned gratitude for his assistance. But he is now gone, and blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours; and their works them. His widow and children are endeavouring as far as possible to tread in his steps, still maintaining family prayer, and making a business of religion—may the Lord keep them by his mighty power, through faith unto salvy till they join their dear husband and fat their still dearer Saviour and God!"—if

TRACT ANECDOTES. From the Wife of a Minister Some time since, a military office stationed in Africa, on entering the t

[Concluded.]

rapidity of its success, it must be evident at once, that such an order of men could not exist without exerting a most powerful influence over the destinies of society. Such an influence the Jesuits have exerted. And unhappily for the world, it has been exerted with most pernicious effect. In estimating this influence we are not left to reason independently of facts. The pages of civil and son independently of facts. The pages of civil and ecclesiastical history are darkened by the records of their misdirected z-al and party contencords of their misdirected zeal and party conten-tions. In the countries of Europe they became rich, powerful and imperious. And although they professed to renounce the world, yet it was in a way perfectly consistent with their engag-ing in commercial speculation and political in-

plaints against the Jesuits, yet as they were themselves judges, these complaints were disregarded. And when at length, the King could no longer close his eyes to the outrages, which they committed, and was compelled to banish them from the empire, the consequence was that they from the empire, the consequence was that they formed two successive conspiracies against himself and family. They had long before this time, supplanted Acthony King of Portugal, and transferred his crown to Spain. "And after compelling him to take refuge in one of the Azores, they excited a revolt against him, and behaved to ted a revolt against him, and beheaded 80 Frenchmen and hung 500 Friars for defending his right." In France they assassinated Henry IV. and carried their power and insolence to such a degree as to require the interposition of the national parliament-until the institution

They were expelled from England in 1604from Venice 1606-from Portugal in 1759-from And in 1773 the order was universally abolished and suppressed by Pope Clement 14th. Paul 3d, Emperor of Russia petitioned in 1801 for the revival of the order in that kingdom; and in 1804 upon a similar petition from king Ferdinand the order was revived in Sicily. On the 7th August, place by a bull of Pope Pius 7. By an infallible decree the late Pope abrogates another infallible decree of Clement 14th who abolished the order;

There is little danger, however, that Jesuitism will ever be restored to its former power, or regain in any considerable degree the influence it has lost. The wounds they have already inflicted on society, the untimely exposure of the prin-ciples, which regulated their conduct, and above all, that elevation of the public mind, from which he relations of civil society have become better understood, and the influence of popular super-stition diminished.

Nor does the influence of Jesuitism form one on and secure the influence of an intriguing

the United States. It is indeed somewhat singuthat Jesuitism, when driven out from the nacarefully fastened on the wall; surprised at the sight, he inquired how it came there, and was informed that a gentleman had left it, as the prayer which the God of the Englishmen had taught them. Nothing would induce the poor Africans to part with this prayer, and the officer learnt more, from studying the Lord's Prayer in an African hut, for half an hour, than during a forty years residence in his native land.

I will add an anecdote, which occurred in this

I will add an anecdote which occurred in this neighborhood, which shews that tracts are made useful in ways which we should have least expectusefal in ways which we should have least expected. An aged man, a mason, noted for his violent temper and drunken habits, was employed to pull down an old cottage. As he proceeded to remove the wall, a great quantity of morter fell, and the wind blowing violently he was nearly smothered with the dust, and was compelled to retreat. Some printed leaves were blown down towards him, they had been placed in a hole in the wall, he caught them, and wiping his eyes proceeded to read them. The Spirit of God impressed their contents on his conscience, made ressed their contents on his conscience, ma him a new creature in Christ Jesus, and he be-came humble, sober, tractable, and mild. E. K. Lond. Tract Magazine.

CIRCULATION OF TRACTS IN FRANCE. Letter from the Secretary of the Religious Tract Society of Paris, to the Secretary of the American Tract Society in New York. Translated for the N.York Observer. I was happy 40 learn from Professor Robinson, four days stress the details of the Secretary.

few days since, the details of the success the American Tract Society at New-York. knew before, that a Society had been formed by the union of Fract Societies in the different parts of the United States, and that by this consolida-tion of means and effort, the new institution had tion of means and effort, the new institution had acquired an importance rarely equalled by similar associations; and we are now happy to hear, that, by the blessing of God, its success has been so greatly increased. You will have, Sir, our constant prayers that the labors of your Society may not be in vain, but that through its instrumentality many singers may be brought to the mentality many sinners may be brought to the

foot of the cross: Our committee esteem it a happy circumstance that, in addition to the bonds of attachment between them and your Society arising from a com-mon faith and a common object, there is still arother which they well know how to appreciate.— The exellent Mr. Wilder, who is President of your Society, was for a long time the active friend nd principal patron of ours; and we are assured that he still takes a lively interest in our enterprise, as he does indeed in all the efforts which are made to excite in France the spirit of

We shall send you copies of all our Reports,
Tracts, &c.; and we desire you to send in return
all the publications which have appeared from your press, or which may hereafter appeared from your press, or which may hereafter appear. We doubt not that you have published in your Tracts many excellent things which may be advantageously translated into French and circulated among us, and in particular we promise ourselves advantages which you have published, and which shall guide us in the preparation of that which we are about

In regard to funds, our situation is not in all respects as we could wish. Our Treasurer re-ports that we are in debt to the amount of 2300 francs. It is consoling, however, to reflect, that this has not arisen from any want of interest in our object, for our receipts both from donations and the sales of Tracts have been greater than in any former year; but it is owing to the great quantity of Tracts which we have felt authorized and if the excess of our expenses, therefore, had been still greater, it would have been a source of joy rather than of depression. Our Society has established numerous Tract

Dreasy begin of see the good elects of the distribution of these little writings. It is our constant aim to render them truly evangelical, that those who read them may find out the real will of Goo as revealed in the Bible. The tendency of all our efforts is, to establish between Christians a Holy League to put down infidelity and levity, false philosophy and superstition, not with carnal, but with spiritual weapons, and with these, if we have faith, we may be sure of victory. In Germany, Holiand, and Switzerland, as well as in France, the Religious Tract Societies are very

The Bible made welcome in Brazil .- A letter from a Sea Captain addressed to one of the Secretaries of the Liverpool Auxiliary Bible Society, gives an account of his distributing five Bibles and 25 Testaments in the town of Santos, Brazil, not very remote from Rio Janeiro. With the exception of two which he gave away, he sold all the Testaments at two shillings (of our money) each, and says, "It is my opinion, that twice if not thrice the number would have soon been disposed of, had I possessed so many. I was given to understand that the Scriptures were very scarce; and was requested if I ever returned, to bring more. Though the town is but small, they have two schools, which are very well attended; and I was informed that most of the New Testander. re intended for boys attending schools. I was happy to hear, that, by these, a few copies at least would be brought into public notice, which will, I hope, increase the demand." N. Y. Obs.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

From the New- Vork Religious Chronicle THE PIOUS SWEDISH SAILOR. The Bethel meeting on Tuesday evening of last week, had nothing in it of a peculiarly inter-

both by seamen and others.

But the meeting on Thursday evening in the lecture room of the Mariner's church, was more than usually interesting. Probably there were not far from one hundred seamen present, besides a goodly number of others. What gave the meeting its peculiarly interesting character, was the prayer of a Swede towards the close of the meeting. There is in this city a man of that nation who within a few years past has become hopefully pious in our seamen's meetings. On this evening, the circumstance of a number of his countrymen from the Swedish ships now in this port, being present, he seemed to feel a port, being present, he seemed to feel a peculiar desire, if possible, to do them some spiritual good; and mentioned that he felt a desire to pray; and that his countrymen might be equally benefited with others, he said he would pray in both languages. He then kneeled and commenced his prayer in English, for the diffusion of the Holy Ghost to fill the hearts of all present,—that the love of God might reign within them and make them the temples of God's spirit—that God would them the temples of God's spirit—that God would bless the seamen's cause throughout the world, making ministers and seamen among all the nations, active laborers in spreading his saving health throughout the nations of men. When he had occupied four or five minutes in this way, he changed into the Swedish language and continued his prayer, with increased for or for the swedish language. ned his prayer, with increased fervour, for about ned his prayer, with increased fervour, for about the same length of time. As soon as he com-menced in the language of his own native coun-try, a number of his countrymen responded, in a low tone of voice, with great regularity and so-lemnity, until he closed. This gave a peculiar demnity both to the prayer and the meeting. and of the Swedes present wept like children:

ish eyes were not the only ones which poured forth tears in abundance. Many can testify that it was a sweet and solemn meeting, and we hope and trust that it will tell to account in the day of the saint's coronation and Immanuel's glory. We cordially invite our Christian friends, generally, to draw near, and become a little more familiar with these Bethel Meetings; and thus endeavor to kindle up, a little, that love to the souls of these men which they so much need to receive.

Seaman's opinion of Bethel Meetings. dition to the interesting facts connected with the Bethel Meetings in this city, occasionally furnished us by our correspondent, we find the following anecdote in the Christian Advocate of Saturing anecdote in the Christian Advocate of Saturday, showing the estimate that some of our seamen have of these means for their salvation.—
Tracts and Reports of the Bethel Union had been distributed among them at the close of a meeting, and were received with great gratitude. We were quite amused, says the Editor, by the conversation of some of the seamen while walking up the wharf.—"How much better this is," said one, "than to spend dur time and money as we need did in the service of sin and Saturd." said one, "than to spend our time and money as we once did, in the service of sin and Satan." "Aye," said another, "then I used to go home half seas over, and find my wife crying for sorrow And now, she will pour over this tract till mid-night, and her sorrow be turned into joy. "This is the first time I ever set foot in America," ex-claimed an Irish sailor. "I always heard it was a good place, to be sure; and I believe now that good place, to be sure; and I belive, now, it is the very 'mountain of holiness and habitation of righteousness,' which we read of in the Bible." In short, we felt quite disposed to join these sons of the ocean in singing,

"How happy are ovr ears
That hear the joyful sound." [N. Y. Rel. Chron.

American Tract Society .- We are pleased to learn that this noble institution continues to pros-per. Since the anniversary meeting of the Society in May, the receipts of the Treasurer have amounted to 8,567 dollars, which is nearly equal to the income of the last year. The num ber of Tracts printed since the first of May, is precisely 800,000, which is more than the numper printed during the whole of the last year. demand for second, third, fourth and fifth editions of the Tracts already issued is so great that the printer has not been able to furnish a regular supply beyond No. 134 .- Mr Fansbaw, the prinemployed by the Society, has now two presses moved by steam, which far surpass presses the common construction, both in the capacitand style of executing their work, and are parameter and style of executing engravings. The ticularly adapted to printing engravings. The power now employed by Mr. F. on the Tracts, is equal to eight printing presses, which, according to his estimate, will create an expense for paper, printing, &c., of about 600 dollars a week, or 30,000 dollars per year. The amount in the treasury is now only 205 dollars, and the Society are entirely dependent upon the religious public for the means of prosecuting their great and impor-tant work.—N. Y. Obs.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

To the Public,- The near approach of the season favourable for the emigration of the free people of colour, to Liberia, the disposition which prevails among many of the most respectable of this class to depart, and the importance of augmenting the numbers and resources of the Colony impose upon the managers of the Colonization Society, the duty of soliciting from the several Auxiliary Institutions and the Christian public, and for the immediate outfit of one or more expeitions. The expenditures of the last year having been unusually great, the collections thus far received, although liberal, are inadequate to the rust, houses, that those who have so generousy and promptly assisted them on former and similar occasions, will not permit, for the want of a few hundred dollars, a measure so desirable to be bandoned.

To thousands in our country, we rejoice to say, the colony in Liberia has become an object of ntense and increasing interest. Founded upon principles of the purest humanity and patriotism. lefended by the wakeful benignity of Providence, during the weakness and perils of its earliest years, it now exhibits itself as a well ordered and prosperous establishment, inviting to its territory all the industrious and enterprising free coloured people in our land, and promising to reward their faithful exertions, with the highest social and civ-

il blessings.
Nor will the Christian forget that this colony sheds its hely light upon a pagan shore; that it will extend the empire of Christianity: and, finally perhaps, essentially contribute to bring the superstitious and miserable tribe of Africa i the mild dominion of the Redeemer of the world. Auxiliary Societies, and all the friends of our design, are respectfully requested to make an early remittance of their donations, to Richard Smith, Esq. of this city, Treasurer of the Society. By order of the Board,

R. R. GURLEY, Res. Agent. Washington, Sept. 20, 1826.

REVIVALS OF RELIGION

Encouraging Prospects in Lexington, Ky .-Although we have not what is usually terme Although we have not what is usually termed a receival of religion, yet we rejoice to have it in our power to state, that there has been, for the last four months, a gradual increase of seriousness and attention to the means of grace in the Presbyterian churches in this place. At a Sacra-mental occasion in the first Church in the month of May, nine persons were admitted to commu-nion—at another in the M'Chord Church in August, thirteen-and at another in the first Church on Sabbath last, fourteen-making in all, in the two churches, thirty-six in less than four months Western Luminary.

Georgia .- The Georgia Reporter informs, that a revival has been experienced in Lawrenceville, Ga, within the year past. To the Presbyterian church, 19 persons were admitted Aug. 25, of whom 7 were scholars in Sabbath Schools.

Utica, N. Y .- Last Sabbath, thirty-three were dded to the first Presbyterian church in this vil lage—twenty-four of them by profession, as subjects of the revival, and the remainder by letter. More are expected to come forward at a future

Verment.-In many of the towns below us or the river there are now revivals of religion—some of them very extensive and powerful. Indeed, we are informed by a gentleman who lately passed through Hartford, Ct. that in almost every town from that city to Brattleboro', in this State, pure and undefiled religion seems to be rapidly gaining ground. It is exciting uncommon attention.
The Spirit of God seems to rest upon the churches, and to be awakening the minds of those know him not.

Revival at Ware, Mass.—An interesting revival is now in progress at Ware Factory Village.
We have not learned whether it extends to the other parts of the town. A member of that church informs us, that "the number of bopeful conversions is rising of 50, and not far from 100 are more or less anxious." Opposition has been raised; but some of its leaders have felt the sharp

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH

BOSTON, OCTOBER 6, 1826.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY. Many persons appear to suppose, that a Secre tary of the Education Society would barely conduct the correspondence of the Directors, and collect funds. Under this impression, they do not see the necessity of taking a man from a pastoral charge; and of course are induced to wonder at the information we communicated last week, that a Council had advised that the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, of Salem, should be released by his church and people for this purpose. To relieve the minds of such persons, is the object of the present remarks.

The operations of the Education Society have become numerous and complicated; requiring more time in the direction than men fully occupied with other engagements can command .-This Society, like other large ones, has found the importance of having one mind, and the time and talents of one man, devoted exclusively to its concerns. For the various services to be performed, talents of an appropriate kind are required, a character well established in the public estimation, and that practical knowledge which is obtained only in the pastoral office. A very young man, or a man who would not be wanted as pas tor of a church, could not supply the place as the exigencies of the Society and of Zion demand.

We understand that the Secretary of the So ciety is to act as their general Agent; not to act ndependently of the Directors; but, on the one hand, to prepare business for their consideration, and on the other, to carry their purposes and decisions into effect. Their Agent is to conduct the correspondence; to devise means for improving the whole system of measures; to communicate information in wrious ways, and enlighten the public mind on this subject; to extend the benefits of the Society into other parts of the Union, and bring all its portions to combine their efforts in the cause; to superintend the selection of beneficiaries, and maintain a constant and vigilant supervision of their conduct and their studies; and, in one word, to take the general oversight of the whole concern every day of the year, which the Directors attempt to do at their quarterly meetings or one day in three months.

It may be important in this connection, to say word on the necessity of exertions to raise funds. Mr. Cornelius has succeeded in obtaining subscriptions to found searly 50 scholarships; yet the funds for immediate use are exhausted, and 250 beneficiaries are depending on the Directors for support. The subscriptions for scholarships are to be paid by instalments during 5 years. At the close of that period, when all is paid in, only the interest can be used. This would afford but \$60 a year to each; whereas the Directors give 72 a year, besides the avails of the student's own exertions. Large contributions, therefore, are this moment wanted, to carry on the beneficent operations of the Society; and for collecting these, an efficient Agent seems to be requisite.

It cannot be said, that the station to which Mr. Cornelius is invited will not require his whole ime and strength: and probably the importance of the station will justify his removal from Salem, in the public spinion. We should rather anticipate objections of a different character, on the ground that so much labor is assigned to one man, and too great influence connected with his office. We believe ourselves that there should be caution in that respect; and hope that all who are connected with the institution will be careful to preserve a proper balance of duties and responsibilities.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF VERMONT. The annualmeeting at Castleton was mentioned in our list. Rev. Prof. Hough of Middlebury College, vas moderator, Rev. Joseph Tor-

rey, of Royalton, scribe, and Rev. Reuben Smith, of Burlington, assistant scribe.

A resolution was adopted, recognizing the Vermont Chronicle as the vehicle of all religious communications, and directing the influence of the convention to be given for its support. The next meeting of the General Convention is to be held at Montpelier; and the Rev. Worthington Smith of St. Altan's, is appointed to preach the al sermon; Rev.

ton, his substitute. From the Narrative of the state of religion we learn, that some towns within Windham Association have been favored with unusual attention to religion; Wilnington, Dover, Townsend and Newfane are mentioned. In Windsor Association, the state of religion in nearly all the towns is unusually encoaraging; particularly in Woodstock, Cavendish and Norwich. In N., 59 have been added to the two churches, and about as many more are hopeful subjects. In Pawlet Association, Sandgate, Dorset, and North Granville have been blessed. "In Rutland Association, are thirteen churches, five of which are destitute of pastors. The town of Rutland has been blessed with a deep and powerful work of grace. The east church has received sixty-four and the west sixty-three, approved subjects of the work. The church in Pittsford has received an increase of twenty. In Clarendon the recent subjects of grace are reckoned as many as sixty or seventy. In Ludlow, thirty have been received into the Congregational, and a number into the Baptist church." In Rutland Association, special attention has existed in Marshfield, Worcester, Plainfield, Sharon and Braintree. "In Royalton the work has been still more powerful; seventy or eighty have been brought to rejoice in God. The most extensive revival has been in Cabot; eighty seven precious souls have been brought into the fold of Christ. The whole number of hopeful conversions is considered nearly two hundred." In Addison Association, God has appeared in mercy in Weybridge, Addison, Cornwall and Shoreham; while Middlebury has enjoyed a copious shower. About one hundred of the inhabitants, and 15 students of the College, are reckoned as subjects of grace. In Orleans Association, are 17 towns, and 9 ministers. No special revival is reported; but the aspect of things is improving. "In the Northwestern Association,

Georgia seventy or eighty have been hopefully converted to God. In Burlington one hundred are reckoned as subjects of renewing grace, among whom several members of the University are numbered, together with one of the tutors The work in Burlington was slow but deep and powerful. In the Orange Association, considerable additions have been made to the churches in Newbury, Bradford, West Fairlee, Thetford and Stratford. The number of settled ministers in the State is increasing. Of the nine members of the Orleans Association, five have been settled since September last."

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

At the late annual meeting of the Board, they recognized the union which had been formed between them and the United Foreign Mission Society, and which had received the sanction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, and the General Synod of the Dutch Reformed

We obtain from the Herald a complete list of the gentlemen elected as members of the Board, which follows.

The Rev. Edward Payson, of Portland, Me. Hon, Lewis Strong, Northampton. Rev. John Codman, Dorchester. Rev. Justin Edwards, Addover, Mass. Col. Richard Variok. Rev. James Milnor. Rev. Thomas H. Micauley. Rev. William McMutray, and John Nitchie, Eag. of the city of New-York. Hon. Nathaniel W. Howell, Canandaiga. Rev. Nathan S. S. Beran, Troy. Rev. John Ludlow, Albany. Rev. Thomas De Witt', Hôpeweiß, N. Y. The-Adore Prelingheysen, Eag. Newers. Rev. Abchibald Alexander, Princeton, N. J. Thomas Bradford, Prong, Esq. Philadelphia. Dr. Sanure Agnew, Harrisburgh. Rev. William Neil, Carliste, Penn. Joseph Nourse, Eag. city of Washington. William Maxwell, Esq. Norfolk. Gen. J. H. Cooke, Virginia. Rev. Besjamin M. Palmer, Charleston, S. C. Dt. John Comming, Savannah. Rev. Moses Waddel, Athens, Georgia. Rev. Charles Coffin, Greenville, The Rev. EDWARD PAYSON, of Portland, Me. Ho. JOHN CUMMING, SAVARRAD. Rev. MOSES WADDEL, Athens, Georgia. Rev. CHARLES COFFIN, Greenville, Tennessee. Rev. GIDKON BLACKBURN, Louisville; and Rev. Robert G. Wilson, Athens, Ohio.

The Rev. Lyman Beecher was chosen preacher for the next annual meeting, and the Rev. John H. Rice, his substitute.

Provision was made for gentlemen who are directors or members for life in the United Foreign Mission Society, to become honorary members of the Board, the latter making their payments equal to the sums required by the Board.

It was resolved, that the Prudential Committee be requested to cause their annual Report to be printed, in season to be distributed to the members at the annual meeting.

It appearing to the Board, that obstacles exist to

the establishment of a Mission College in Ceylon, which cannot at present be removed, they resolved, that the Prudential Committee be authorized to suspend their exertions for this contemplated Institution, while they endeavour to render the Central School at Batticotta, as extensively useful to the natives as possible.

The Receipts and expenditures, during the past year, as appears from the Treasurer's Report, were as follows:-Donations, Receipts. - \$57,649 75

Legacies, 2,075 36 Income of Permanent Fund, \$2,299 12 Deduct interest paid on money borrowed, 403 98-1,895 14 Expenditures.

The payments from the Treasury to meet the cur-Inc payments from the 1 resulty to sheet the cur-rent charges of the various missions and opera-tions of the Board, were,

Debts of the United Foreign M. siton Society,
which have been assumed and paid by the

Board,* Board,*
Appropriated to meet apprehended losses on stock
in the Eagle Bank, New-Haven,† \$6 ,012 94 Balance due from the Board, Aug. 31, 1825, Amount of payments from the Treasury. 61,040 94

The following additions to various permanent funds, of which the interest only can be expended, have been made within the year past:-

575,31

alance on hand, carried to the credit of t Board in new account, September 1, 1826,

To the Permanent Fund for the general objects of the Board, \$1,365 00.

To the Permanent Fund for Corresponding Secretary, viz. From individuals, For profits of the Mussionary Herald, re-

reived during the year, For profits of the Panoplist, Interest, in part, on this fund, To the Permanent Fund for Treasur-1,829 26 385 05-2,384 55 er, viz.
From individuals, - Interest on this fund, -

Donations specifically appropriated to the Mission College in Ceylon have also been received. For the printing establishment for Western Asia,

\$1,609 97 The payments on account of the expenses of the ing establishment for Western Asia, with-

in the year past, have amounted to, 9551 28 The next Annual Meeting of the Board, is to be held in the city of New-York, on the second Wednesday of October, 1827.

* All the property belonging to this Society will be transferred, and be at the disposal of the Board. The amount is not known; but is certainly more than the debts. † \$4000 of the Permanent Fund, invested seven years ago in the Eagle Bank, had been considered safe and advantageous, by the most competent judges. How great the loss will be, cannot now be ascardaised.

Donations to the Treasury, from Aug. 21st to Sept. 20th, inclusive, \$3843,69-exclusive of Legacies, Clothing, &c. To the Treasury of the United Foreign Mission Society, from May 1, to July 15, \$2,601 79.

Embarkation of Missionaries. - On Saturday the 16th ult. the Rev. Elnathan Gridley and Rev. Josian BREWER, embarked at Boston for Gibraltar, expecting to proceed from thence to Beyroot, by way of Malta, and to make Syria and Palestine the scene of their missionary labors.— Mr. Brewer will derive his support from the Female Society of Boston and nicinity for Promoting Christianity among the Jews.

It is a considerable time since the Pendential mmittee were earnestly desirous of reinforcing the Bombay Mission: but have not as yet had it in their power. It is now expected, however, that two, and it is hoped three missionaries, will sail thither by the earliest opportunity.

Mortality of Missionaries .- The Editors of the N. Y. Observer have compiled a table from official documents, showing the fate of the laborers sent by the American Board on their three easter ern missions. Of the 16 sent to Bombay, 5 are dead, 4 have returned on account of ill health, and only 7 remain connected with the mission. The deaths occurred thus: Rev. Gordon Hall, ses; and we hope their example will be a March 20, 1826; Rev. Samuel Newall, May 30, sally adopted hereafter." some towns have been remarkably blessed. In March 20, 1826; Rev. Samuel Newall, May 30,

1821; Mrs. Harriet Newell, 1813; Rev. John Nichols, Dec. 9, 1824; Rev. Edmund Frost, Oct. 1825 .- Of the 15 sent to Ceylon, 5 are dead and 10 remain. Rev. James Richards died Aug. 3, 1823; Mrs. Richards, April 26, 1825; Mrs. Poor, May 7, 1821; Rev. Edward Warren, Aug. 11, 1818; Mrs. Woodward, Nov. 24, 1825.-Of 6 sent out to Syria and Palestine, 2 are dead, and 4 survive. Rev. Levi Parsons died Feb. 10, 1822; Rev. Pliny Fisk, Oct. 23, 1925 Total number of deaths 12, of whom 8 were ordained ministers. It is but 14 years, since the first company went out. Eight out of 18 preachers are gone. At Bombay, 4 females remain, besides Mrs. Hall who is now in America; but only two brethren, one printer, and one preacher, the solitary Graves.

Vermont Domestic Missionary Society .- The anniversary was attended Sept. 14. Rev. T. A. Merrill presided. Next meeting at Montpelier. It was resolved, that the Society become Auxiliary to the National Home Missionary Society, if constitutionally agreed to at the next annual meeting. Sermon by Rev. J. Wheeler, of Windsor, from 2 Cor. 10: 4, 5. Collection after sermon, \$40; amount received from Auxiliaries, about \$1000. The services of the week were closed at the Lord's table, where about 400 communicants sat down together. The Castleton paper, says, "It was a season of deep, lively, and eering interest; one which, it is believed, will be remem, ared in the world of glory with devout gratitude, and unceasing thank-giving. Probably no former anniversary has made an impres-sion so deep, and so salutary to the interest of re-ligion in this State."

The Society for promoting Biblical Knowledge, Vermont, held its annual meeting, Sept. 13. The Secretary was absent, and the Annual Report was not rendered. Rev. Professor Hough, Presideat, in the chair. Rev. T. A. Merrill, Rev. H. Hunter, and Rev. R. Smith, addressed the meeting. The Society, Resolved, "That it is of immense importance, that our youth be familiarly instructed in the Christian religion; and that it be recommended to all pastors and churches to take effectual measures for the universal establishment of Bible Classes, in their respective congregations."

Vermont Sabbath School Union .- The Union held its meeting at Castleton, Sept. 13, Rev. W. Chapin, one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair. Addresses were made by Rev. D. O. Morton, and Rev. J. W. French. The constitution was so alterd, that 50 cents constitutes annual membership, and \$5 life-membership. We have not seen the Annual Report.

The Kennebec Conference met at Hallewell. Me. Sept. 13 and 14. Most of the churches in the connection were represented; and delegates were present from the Conferences of Cumberland, Lincoln and Somerset. The Rev. Jotham Sewall preached the Sermon from Acts 2: 46, 47. on the advantages of ardent brotherly love. The Conference recommended the observance of the first day of the next year as a sea on of praver for the influences of the Spirit; and of the last Thursday of February as a stated concert of prarer for Literary Institutions. The 15 churches of this body contain 993 members; and the net increase in them all, during the year past, has been but 13. Two churches have been supplied with pastors; unity generally prevails, and an increasing spirit is manifested, to secure the enjoyment of gospel ordinances.

Boston Baptist Association .- The introductery sermon, at the late annual meeting in South Reading, was preached by Rev. J. Parkhurst, of Chelmsford. Several other sermons were preached during the sessions, and prayer meetings attended. The number of ministers, from differeut associatioss, was 49. By consent of the Association, the delegates from 17 churches held a separate meeting, and proposed to their churches to form a new Association. These churches are in Essex and Middlesex counties, with two in New-Hampshire. Three persons, strangers in the place, were awakened at this meeting.

New Meeting House in Boston .- The corne stone of a new Baptist Meeting-house in Federal Street was laid Sept. 25. Addrsss by Rev. Mr. Sharp; prayer by Rev. Mr. Knowles. The house is to be of brick, 74 feet square, containing 116 pews on the lower floor.

The Barre Bantist Asse al meeting at Topsham, Vt. No revivals were reported; but a state of peace and harmony within their bounds.

The Baptist Church in Mason, N. II. have received 38 members, as the fruit of a revival the present year. They estimate the number of converts in the town at 110. The Baptist Church in New Ipswich has received 12, and expect others will join them.

Blank Library Records .- The purchasing Committee of the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union have procured blank books, in which to keep the Records of Sabbath School Libraries. At the left of each opening, names of the children are to be written, the remainder is ruled in squares. At the top of the squares are to be placed the dates upon which the Sabbaths fall during the year, and under these dates and against the name of the children are to be placed the numbers the books taken from time to time. The chief advantage of providing this book is, that by the use of it every School will at once keep its recon upon the best plan. By procuring a quantity the Union is able to furnish them at half the price at which insulated individuals would be able obtain them in any other method. They are the Depository in Hanover Street.

Reformation .- Speaking of the funeral of late Mr. Bayard, attended by mar tives and friends, the N. Y. Daily ser says, "We were much gratified family, in pursuance of his well known and sentiments, did not give scarfs to the bearers. Mr. Bayard, and his friend the bearers. Mr. Bayard, and his friend in General Clarkson, were among the earli-most active of those who subscribed an agrea few years since, to discountenance this used and as wet think, somewhat ostentatious practile both these distinguished gentlemen, as we been informed, expressed the wish that it friends would adopt their sentiments in their friends would adopt their sentiments in their friends.

Christantion of un thank good acoun azine, ticular Mr of Matained but the More popule going and m Moun bonfin Dr. on a wife ! Range Messr Calcul Judso Mr. lately death; candi In

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he funeral of the by many rela-by many rela-Daily Adverti-reatified that his ll known feelings tarfs to the pal-friend the late friend the late and the earliest and bed an agreement, ance this useless, ntatious practice, men, as we have wish that their nents in their ca-will be univer-

JOYFUL NEWS FROM BURMAH. DR. JUDSON'S LETTER TO DR. BALDWIN.

JOYFUL NEWS FROM BURMAH.

DR. JUDSON'S LETTER TO DR. BALDWIN.

British Camp, Yantabo, Feb. 25, 1826.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We survive a scene of suffering which, on restrospect, at the prosent moment, seems not areality, but a horrid dream. We are occupying a tent in the midst of Sir Archibald Campbell's staff, and are receiving from him and other British officers, all manner of kind attentions, proportionate to the barbarities we have endured for nearly two years.

I was sected on the 5th of June, 1824, in consequence of the war with Bengal, and in company with Dr. Price, three Englishman, one Arnenifin, and one Greek, was thrown into the "death prison," at Ava, where we lay eleven months—nine months in three pair, and two months in five pair of fetters. The scenes we witnessed and the sufferings we underweat, during that period, I would fain consign to oblivion. From the death prison at Ava, we were removed to a country prison at Cung-ben-lay, ten miles distant under circums ances of such severe treatment; that one of our number, the Greek, expired on the road; & some of the rest, among whom was myself, were scarcely able to move for several days. It was the intertotion of government in removing us from Ava, to have us sacrificed, in order to ensure victory over the foreigners; but the sudden disgrace & death of the adviser of that measure prevented its execution. I remained in the Oung-ben-lay prison six months, in one pair of fetters; at the expiration of which period I was taken out of irons, and sent under a strict goard to the Barmese head-quarters at Mahlooan, to act as interpreter and translator. Two months more elapsed, when on my return to Ava, I was released, at the instance of Moung-Shaw-loo, the north Governor of the palace, and put under his charge. During the six weeks that? resided with him, the affairs of government became desperate, the British troops making steady advances on the capital; and after Dr. Price had been twice despatched to ne-speciate for peace, (a business which I declined as lo

the most emaciated, helpless state, not marin feared a word of her illness. She however rapidly recovered, and is now in perfect health. Even little Maria, who came into the world, a few months after my imprisonment, to aggravate her parents' woes, and who has been, from very instinct, it would seem, a poor, sad, crying thing, begins to brighten up her little face, and be somewhat sensible of our happy de-

rerance. The treaty of peace was signed yesterday, by the respec-The treaty of peace was signed yesterday, by the respec-tive plenipotentairies, according to the terms of which the province of Arracan, and the small provinces of Ya, Tavoy, and Mergui, in the south, are coded to the British. It was this consideration chiefly that induced me to embrace the first opportunity of leaving Ava, where the only object I ever had in settling, was to obtain some toleration for the Christian religion.—a favor which I hope now to enjoy

ever had in settling, was considered that the constraint religion, —a favor which I hope now without leave from his golden footed majesty.

Sir Archibald has assigned us a large gun-boat for our accommodation down the river, and we expect to leave this in a very few days.

Rev. Dr. Baldwin.

[American Baptist Magazine.]

The foregoing intelligence will be "joyful" to many Christians in America, cesides those of the Baptist denomination; for many others have felt deeply, while a dark cloud of uncertainty rested upon the Burman mission. "Many thankerisings" will be rendered to God, for his preserving goodness to the missionaries under their peculiar trials and accumulated sufferings. There are other letters in the Mag azine, from which we derive the following additional par-

Mr. Judson and wife arrived at Rangoon about the 20th of March, intending to settle in some part of Burmah re-tained by the English. They had not determined where, but thought most of New Mortiban, separated from Old Mortiban by the Thanlwen river. This place will be very populous; as most of the Burmese from the old towns are going over. Four of the Burmese converts were with them, and more daily expected, ready to go and settle with them Moung log stood by Mrs. J. faithfully during their long sonfinement; and was the only one for some time, who rould earry Mr. J. his food.

Dr. Price arrived in Calcutta, April 5th, being sent there

on a commission from his Burman Majesty. He left his wife and two little sons in Ava, intending to return and remain there. Mr. Hough had a prospect of remaining at Rangoon, (whither he had returned from Bengal, we think, before the peace,) as interpreter to the English Consul Messrs. Wade and Boardman, with their wives, were yet at Calcutta; and were ready to go to Rangoon, or to join Mr. Judson where he should settle under British protection

Mr. Wade, under date of March 28th, meations an un usual attention at Calcutta, in the congregation which wa lately Mr. Lawson's. The attention commenced before his death; six had been added to the church, seven more were candidates, and a number more were inquiring

THE THEATRE.

In this city, was opened for the season on the Monday evening of last week. We do not mention this fact to give information; for all the devotees of pleasure among us are already apprized of it, and have given the event more attention than they would to authentic accounts of a hundred revivals. We mention the fact, to excite Christians to pray against the wide-spreading pestilence; to exhort Christian parents to keep their children from the vortex of destruction; to sound an alarm among all ranks of society, where a relic of virtue or morality remains, and beseech them to feel and tremble while they feel, that "the hour of temptation is come." We mention the fact too, for the purpose of introducing the following extract. It was written by a wise man, who well understood his subject, and the foundation of private and public morals; by a man of urbanity and politeness, who would not rudely assail the innocent practices of any portion of community. Having mentioned and condemned the amusements of Horse-racing, Cock-fighting, Bull-baiting, and Gaming, Dr. Dwight proceeds as follows:

"From the gaming table turn your researches next to the Theatre. Think, first of the almost uniform character of the miserable wretches, who are trained to create the diversion. How low are they, almost without an exception, fallen; and how low do they fall, of course, by the deplorable employment, to which they are most wickedly tempted to devote themselves! If you are at a loss, read a history, or even a professed panegyrie, of this class of mankind. You will find it filled up with crimes, which disgrace the name even of sinful man, and with characters which are a blot even on this guilty world. Consider, next a biot even on this guilty world. Consider, next, the Performances, which these unhappy men and women are employed to exhibit. How few can be read without a blush, or without a sigh, by a person not seduced by habit, or not lost to virtue, and even to sobriety! How great a part are mere means of pollution! What art, labour and means of pollution! means of pollution: What art, labour and genius, are engaged in them to rarnish gross and dreadful vice; to disguise its nature and effects; to robe it in the princely attire of virtue; and to to robe it in the princely attributed, and crown it with the rewards of well-doing! How often is even common decency insulted, ridiculed, and put to flight! In how many ways, and with how much art, is corruption softly and se-fretly instilled into the soul! . In how many instances is virtue defaced, dishonoured, and, like the Saviour of mankind, crowned with thorns,

sceptred with a reed, and mocked with pretended and insolent homage! "Turn your eyes, next, to the Audience, whose wishes and property give birth to the whole estab-lishment. Of whom is this andicace composed?

Of how few persons, whom virtue ever knew, or with whom she would not blush to confess her acquaintance! Of how many, who are strangers to all good! Of how many, who are ignorant even of decency; to whom vice is pleasing, and

grossness an entertainment. "Accordingly, all the course of exhibition, except a little part thrust in as a sacrifice to deeency and reputation, is formed of polluted senti-ments, and polluted characters, in which what-ever is not directly and openly abominable is meant merely as the white covering, intended to shroud from the eye the death and rottenness within. Our own copious language, employed in the thousands of dramatic performances, probably cannot boast of a sufficient number of plays, such a an Apostle would have pronounced innocent, to furnish a single stage for a single season.

"From the Stage, men are directly prepared to go to the Brothel. The corruption of the one fits the mind, with no common preparation, to direct its course to the other."

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

We desire to commend the appeal of the Gen eral Agent of this Society, to the special attention of our readers. Among all the objects of Christian beneficence which are presented to our attention, each one has a season when it is entitled to prominent notice, and immediate effort. This cause is not so periodically regular in its demands, perhaps, as some others; but must call for aid, when circumstances favor the embarkation of colored people to the land of their fathers; when a little help will effect the removal of a large number, or a little apathy in the public may postpone or entirely frustrate their expectations of that favor. We hope the present appeal will be met by a liberal supply.

In an article which we last week extracted from another paper, was this statement: " A majority of those who attend the polls at our elections, are either intemperate themselves, or derive a profit from the intemperance of others;" a statement on which we intended to make a remark at the time. If our polls are generally attended by qualified voters, this passage would charge the sin of intemperance on nearly half the male adults in the community. And if the more profligate attend, while the soher and moral remain at home, still we cannot imagine that the proportion of the intemperate is so great. The writer of the article is too well informed to make so extravagant an assertion deliberately: we therefore conclude it was made inadvertently.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

The London Home Missionary Society, at their Seventh Annual Meeting, May 16, collected nearly 800 dollars for Missionary purposes. This Society has now forty Missionaries, who preach in nearly 300 villages, and have more than 20,000 hearers. They have also \$226 village children taught in their Sunday Schools. 20 other miniters are likewise aiding in preaching the gospel in the villages.

Baptist Home Missionary Society, London, held its Annual Meeting June 20, 1826. From the Report it appears, that upwards of 100 laborious and useful Missionaries have been employed by the Society in the last year; but that such was the depressed state of business, and the consequent embarrassments of the people, that the funds of the Society were depressed. Several hundred pounds would be necessary to discharge arrearages. One generous friend offered 20 guineas, to relieve the embarrassment, provided four others would give a like amount.

Drs. Carey and Marshman .- It is stated in the London Baptist Magazine for August, that the health of Dr. Carey is in so precarious a state, that his medical advisers had forbidden his preaching or engaging in any public service for months to come. Dr. Marshman was to leave London for the Continent the 5th of August. He would probably, it was said, return to London before rinter .- Ch. Watchman.

Persecution in Switzerland, to the disgrace of that once enlightened country, still rages. One of the pastors in the Canton de Vaud, and several other persons, have been banished for holding separate meetings for religious worship; and the Monthly Prayer Meeting at Bex is suppressed by the police. One of the dominant party, M. Cheys-siere, published a scurrilous pamphlet against an Evangelical Minister, whose name was Bost. The latter published a reply, for which he was prosecuted, and fined about 90 dols. and costs.— His friends, however, detesting religious oppres-sion, and reverencing the rights of consience, immediately raised the forfeiture by subscription, and paid the filthy gain of intolerance.-ib.

It is stated in a London paper, that a Wesleyan Missionary was some time since murdered at Bushman Kraal, in Africa .- Rel. Chron.

How some HEATHEN keep the Sabbath .- Mr. tewart, in his address before the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Society of Hartford County, speakng of the observance of the Sabbath among the Sandwich Islanders, connected with the mi ary stations, remarked that in some parts, where no missionaries had penetrated, the Sabbath is somewhat regarded. They have no books and lave had no instruction—yet they cease labor, clothe themselves in their best apparel, and thro' ignorance of the Christian way of keeping the Sabbath, lay themselves down to sleep. They have been brown by the company the company to the company to the company that the company the company have been known, he remarked, when from their slumbers and asked what they were doing, to reply very complacently, "We are keeping the Sabbath." It is a coincidence, a little singular, that some individuals in this country keep the Sabbath in the same manner. - C. Obs

"The way of transgressors is hard."-A writer in the last number of the Genius of Universal Emancipation mentions a fact remarkably illustrative of the truth of this assertion. A young man, possessed of considerable property, embarked his all in an adventure to the coast of Africa; he obtained a cargo of slaves, and on his return to a market was captured, by which he lost his He became deranged, and is now in the Baltimore Hospital. I have stated the facts, says the writer, and I wish you to use them in such a way as to make an impression on the minds of your readers, as will have the effect to deter others from the like conduct, as well as to spur up the friends of emancipation.

In a town containing not more than 1200 per-ons, a minister has been raised and fitted for the performance of his dutses, every year for 25 years! And not one of all these has yet been called to render an account of his stewardship! Southaplon aiready furnishes pastors to feed the souls of 18 times her own population! while she has furnished but three to patch up the bodies or estates of her own 1200 inhabitants—a practical illustration that "but one thing is needful."—Had all the New England States followed her example, there would now have been a minister to every 500 persons in the United States and their terri And none would have need to say to his r, "know ye the Lord," for the Gospel brother, "know ye the Lord," for the would have been preached to every creature in all these extensive dominions. Fam. Vis.

The Trustees of the Missionary Society of Connecticut, sensible of the religious wants of our brethren in the new settlements of our country have resolved to form auxiliaries to their Society. have resolved to form auxiliaries to their Society, throughout this state. An agent has been selected, who, it is boped will immediately enter on the work. They trust that the liberality and zeal of the people of this State will enable them, co-operating with the A. H. M. Society, to do much in diffusing the light of the Gospel among the destitute, calling forth the exertions of feeble churches and promoting the Redeemer's kingchurches, and promoting the Redeemer's king-

dom.

Presbyterian Church, St. Augustine, E. F.—
Those who contributed for the erection of a church at St Augustine, will be glad to learn that the work is progressing. The St. Augustine Herald says, "We feel assured that every thing will be done for the completion of the building as soon as possible; and that it will soon be prepared for use."

Newton Theological Seminary .- The first anniversary of the Baptist Theological Seminary at Newton, Mass. was held on the 14th Sept. Essays were read by three young gentlemen, members of the Junior Class, and by two, who, having entered at an advanced standing, now completed their course, viz. Eli B Smith and John E. Wes ton. There was no Middle Class, the Institution having gone into operation only a year since.— The Rev. Henry J. Ripley of Riceborough, [Geo.] was appointed Profe and Pastoral Duties. Professor of Biblical Literatu

and Pastoral Dut. 8.

Methodist Society—Fifty three delegates from various parts of the Union met in New-Tork in June, and separated thomselves from the Methodis Episcopal Church, after which they formed themselves into a body bearing the name at the bead of this article. They adopt the same articles of Religious Faith, as the chath from which they have seconded, and take from it with in having me Bishops, and otherwise altering the form of church government: The delegates enter their solom protest against involuntary slavery.

ORDINATIONS.

In Grafton, September 21st. Rev. Moses C. Searle, over the Church and Congregation is that town. Rev. Mr. Rockwood, of Westboro', offered the Introductory Prayer; Rev. Samuel Green, of Boton, preached the Sermon; Rev. Mr. Judson, of Uxbridge, offered the Ordaining Prayer; Rev. Mr. Crane, of Northbridge, gave the Charge to the Pastor; Rev. Mr. Searge, of Lyanfield, expressed the Fellowship of the Churches; Rev. Mr. Goffe, of Milliury, gave the Charge to the People; and Rev. Mr. Wood, of Upton, offered the Concluding Frayer.—Communicated.

Ordained at East Mahhaa, Me. Sept. 27th, Rev. Wales Lewis as Pastor of the Congregational Church in that town. Sermon and Cansecrating Prayer by Rev. Elijah Kellogg of Portland; Charge by Rev. Marshfield Steele, Sen. Pastor, and Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Abraham Jackson, Jun. Paitor of the Congregational Church West Machias; Introductory Prayer by Rev. Aaron B. Church of Dennyaville Concluding Prayer by Rev. Wakefield Gale, Eastport.—Comm.

At East Hartford, Ct. the Rev. Henry G. Ludlow was ordained to the work of an Evangelist, by the North Consociation of Hartford County. The Rev. Joy H. Fairchild preached the semon, from 1 Cor. v. 2. "It is required in stewards that a man may be found faithful."

At South Reading, during the late session of the Boston Baptist Association, Mr Ell B. Smith, as an Evangelist. Sermon by Rev. J. D. Ksowles, of Boston, from Jer. i, 6, 7. Rev. R. C. Hand, vas installed Pastor of the first Presbyterian Church and Society in Governeur, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. on the 6th of Sept. Sermon by Rev. I. Chiston, of Lowwille, from 1st Thes. 3: S—" For now we live, if ye stand fast in the faith."

Dedication.—The neeting house, recently erected by the Second Church. ORDINATIONS.

Dedication.—The meeting house, recently erected by the Second Church in Waitham, will be dedicated on Wednes-day next. Services will commence at eleven o'clock, A.M.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

SECULAR SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.

Letest from England.—There is great distress in various parts of Ireland, on account of drought; the potato and out crops are very short. And on these the lower class of people chilfy depend. The prices are high in proportion to the scarcity. The evils of famine are already felt; and alarming apportensions of the future prevail.

A contagious fever prevailed to a considerable extent in Dublin. The hospitals were ever-run. The number of fever cases in July were about fourteen kundred.

According to am artisel is a Secure paper, the Janissaries in the Attatic provinces are not disposed to acquiesce in the suppression of their body; and if the Sultan persists in his attempts to suppress theat, it is probable a civil war will be the consequence.

The same paper mentions that there are great discontents in Portugal; that several regiments revolved when required to take the oath of the new constitution, and had departed for Spain. The Inflants, the regent, is now said to support the new charter; and she is surrounded by able ministers.

A corvette of 36 guns and two steam boats belonging to Lord Cochrane, arrived at Napoli di Romania on the 3d July; and it was supposed his first attack would be on the Egyptian division at Navarino.

A corvette from Hayti has arrived at Hayre, France, with a multion of piastres, completing the first instalment of the indemnity for the St. Dimingo planters.

A corvette from Hayti has arrived at Havre, France, with a multion of piastres, completing the first instalment of the indemnity for the St. Dimingo planters.

The accounts from all the districts near Manchester are as till as ever of melancholy details respecting the unalised pressure of districts. There is no increase of employment; and wages, to the small extent they can be carried, are at the lowest possible paint of reduction. The condition of the poor becomes worse every day.

In consequence of the exhausted state of their funds, the committee for the relief of the poor in Manchester, were under the necessity of discontinuing the distribution of provisions to the suffering manufacturers.

Advices from St. Petersburg are to the 2d. The Emperor had issued an order to the Russian armies on the subject of the execution of several conspirators. He remarks, "the Russian army is purged of the contagion which menaced it and the whole of Russia."

Several villages of Attica have surrendered to the Turks. Itrahim is directing his attention to the Mainotes, who, having more left their meaning the state of the contagion when the parts of the parts are the properties.

Ibrahins is directing his attention to the Mainotes, who, having never left their mountains to relieve the other Greeks, have never received any succour from them. The American equadron, under Com. Rodgers, is in the

Licut. Gen. Paulicci is at Smyrna, with the naval Austian division. Vice Admiral Neale is there also. Gen. Roche, who had been sent to Greece by the Greek committee of Paris, has returned to France. The Comte d'Harcourt has been sont in his place with instructions.

A report is spread at Ancona, "that Lord Cochrane has completely succeeded in his first attack on the Egyptian

completely successed in its mrat attack on the Legyptian fleet at Navar. Further news was expected with impationer."—[Jaugoberg Gazette.

It is said the Knights of Malta, the Order of Crusaders, sworn escences to the Turks, is revived—that Lord Cochrane is to act under them, and begin with taking the island of Bhodges.

of Rhodes.

The news from Constantinople was to the 25th July, and, as usual, desultory:—It was said, that the plague raged here—that the execution of the Jannissaries, and their rivends, continued:—That Tartars had brought advices, hat Redschid Pacha had subdued all Eastern Greece, and was at the gates of Patras:—That the new troops made

was at the gates of Patras:—That the new troops made great progress in discipline.

A Paris paper of Aog. I 4th speaks of the great extent of opposition from the Janusaries, and says they have many who favor them, among whom are Dervines and petty Pachas. The conduct of the Sultan towards them is pronounced to be unjust and rash.—The new order of things in Portugal is producing alarm and opposition among the Legitimates. "There is a general but conceuled movement at present agitating the diplomatic corps." The new charter is supposed to be the work of the British Ministers. The liberals in Spain and France approve it; but the Ultras condems it. In Spain, it is proposed to send an army to prement the adoption of the charter. But Castanos ridicules the project.

At Brest, July 24, a galley slave was guillotined for mur-At Brest, July 24, a gainey stave was guillottined for murder—1000 men were under arms with muskets, and there
were four pieces of artillery loaded. 600 galley slaves
were compelled to witness the execution, kneeling.

An Indian Chief is about to return from France to the U.
States. He is a Roman Catholic, and is to bring with him
a great collection of relics.

The London Times observes:-" The accounts from Ire-

The London Times observes:—"The accounts from Ire-land are dreadful. Not merely faction, with its common place attendants of noisy or underhand agitation, is to be watched by the government like a mine, which every in-stant may explode; but wide spreading sickness, from wa-allayed hunger, has filled the hospitals with patients, for whom the best physic would be one wholesome meal, and the hovels of the poor, with crowded families of, in some cases, three or four generations, dying in heaps, for want of potatoes and water, and unable, from witer weakness create rought for help. This is not an exagerated picuto cry out for help. This is not an exaggerated pie-of the horrible state of Ireland."

We find in the London papers a gratifying official docu-ment issued by the Austrian government, respecting the traffic in slaves. The first article rups thus:—" Every

slave shall become free the moment he touches the soil of

Africa.—The king of Ashantee still continues the war with the English settlements on the Gold Coast, much to the annoyance of the trade in gold and ivory.

Slave vessels captured.—The British frigate Aurora, captured on the 7th inst. a Spanish Slaveschooner, on the coast of Cuba, with two hundred and sixty three slaves on board from Africa.

DOMESTIC.

DOMESTIC. DOMESTIC.

New-Jersey College.—Commencement, Sept. 27th.

About thirty young gentlemen received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. The honorary degree of LL D. was conferred on the Hon George F. Mercer, of Virginia, and that of D D. on the Rev. Mr. Morse, of the Episcopal Church in Newburyport, Ms.

that of D D. on the Rev. Mr. Morse, of the Episcopal Church in Newburyport, Ms.

Eric, Pa., 20 years ago was a wilderness, and the path of the Indian its only road. Now it has upwards of 1000 inhabitant; and a road, leading to Buffalo, Cleaveland and Pittsburgh, equal to any in the western country. From these three places there are tree-nly-seven arrivals of stages every week, by post coaches & five horses. In a few days there will be 6 steam hoats, to enter and leave the harbor every week.

The Citizens on the banks of the Kennebee are turning their attention anew to the completion of their road to Quebec, which is now opened a considerable part of the way.

The Eaton, N. H. lead mines prove rich. Mines of other minerals are expected to be discovered in New-Hampshire. It is considered an excellent time for a geological examination of the White Mountains.

Georgia.—The Creek Council has separated. The Treaty Money was paid in—and the Georgia Troup papers say was exclusively given to what they call the hortile Indians, and none to the M'Intosh Party.

Unpleasant.—The commissioners from Alabama and Georgia, for running the boundary line between those states have disagreed and separated. Both states agree is commencing at Nicksjack, on Tennessee river; but differ, in a distance of many miles, as to the place where they shall strike the Chataboochie.—It is reported since, that the Alabama commissioners have yielded to those of Georgia.

rike the Chatahoochie.—It is reported since, that the labama commissioners have yielded to those of Georgia.

The Mail, between New-York and Philadelphia, is now

The Mail, between New-York and Philadelphia, is now accompanied by an armed man as a guard. The accessity of adopting such a measure is a painful eridence of the unhappy state of society, and of our rapid approach to the vice and corruption of older communities.

It is said one of the Greek frigates is about to sail from New-York—that many young men are ready to go to Greece—and that 200 persons have applied for the office of Captain's Clerk.

Gymnatium.—The Gymnasium opened in Boston on Thursday of last week with about two hundred pupils, including both gentlemen and boys, forming several classes.

A number of young men who went from New York en-

A number of young men who went from New York engaged for the Colombian Navy, have returned in diagust, and published an account of the treatment they received.—
Eight others died.

In New-York city only 16 colored persons are intitled to vote, although the qualification is but \$250. It is estimated, there are from 8 to 10,000 colored persons in the city.

Unhappy Event.—A constable of Alexandria lately killed a negro, near the line between the District of Columbia and Virginia. The negro had been arrested for debt, and claimed to be out of the constable's jurisdiction.

Canualty.—A man in the township of Richmond, U. C.

while lying in wait for bears in an evening, shat his son of 13 years and caused his death in half an hour. The lad had gone out with his brother, to search for their father, in consequence of his remaining late in the field.

consequence of his remaining late in the field.

A few days since, some young women went into the Ball Mills, (so called.) in Rutland, to see a large water wheel which had just been put in operation. Two of them stood by the wheel, one of whom was holding her hands so that the buckets would strike them as they revolved, when she became dizzy by looking on the wheel, and fell upon it. In her fright she clung to the wheel and was carried over the top, between it and a large beam, where there was hot seven inches space. In passing the leam she was probably rolled into one of the buckets.—Her shrieks alarmed a person present, who shut the gate, and the wheel was stopped, just in season to prevent her being crushed gainst the bulk head. The young woman standing by, seeing her danger, involuntarily sprung upon the wheel, and was near the top of it when it was stopped.—Worcester Spy.

Cold Plague.—A malignant and mortal disease, popu-

Cold Plague .- A malignant and mortal disease, por larly called by the above name, has recently apply (though not the first time) in this city.—N. Orl. Pa. A Charleston Paper mentions that it was very sickly at

A Charleston Paper mentions that it was very sickly at Wilmington, early in September.

In this town, within the last three weeks, 16 mothers have been called to mourn the premature death of beloved offspring.

The Nachitoches paper of Aug. 14th, mentions that Captain Clark and his family, consisting of his sister with two children, his nephew, a Spanish boy, and three friendly Indians, who had escamped on this side of the Brasos, on their return to Toyear, were stacked by a party of Waysos and Tawanka Indians & murdered.—Judge Tate who was with them made his escape after receiving four or 5 wounds.

The same paper states that a party of leuters had been The same paper states that a party of hunters had been attacked near the Pawnee Village on Red River, by a party of Osage Indians who took two of the paty, stripper

ty of Osage Iudians who took two of the paty, stripped them of their clothing, whipped them most unmercifully, and ordered them back.

Tragical.—We are informed that, on Thursday, Andrew Davis of Smithfield, (R. I.) stabled his wife in several places in so shocking a manner that it was thought she could not survive many hours. He also stabled a Mr. Mason in the abdomen, so that he was considered mortally wounded. Davis then cut his throat from ear to car, and when our informant left Smithfield, was apparently in the agonies of death. These enormities are supposed to have been examitted in consequence of intoxication.—Ms. Yeo.

Mr. D. French, formerly of Westhampton and Northhampton, Ms. was so beaten by ruffians, Aug. 15, near Cleaveland, Ohio, that he died four days after. He had been laboring on the canal, and 3 other laborers are accused of the murder and imprisoned.

During the performance of the funeral honors to Adams

During the performance of the funeral honors to Adams and Jefferson at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, on the 9th of August, a quarrel ensued between the attorney for the state and another gentlemen, which ended in the death of the attorney, who received the pogniard of his adversary

attorney, who received the pogniard of his adversary.

At Westheld, on the evening succeeding the military review, a negro was run over by a stage coming from Springfield, and instantly killed—and a white man, in a quarrel, had his skull fractured by a stone. Hamp, Gaz.

Suicide.—On sabbath day, Aug. 17th, a stranger took poison and died at a public house in Goshen, Mass, where he had put up on Saturday. A physician attempted his relief, against his wishes, and without success. The Hampshire Gazette says, "There are circumstances of the most affecting character connected with five awful exact. Hampshire Gazette says, "There are circumstances of the most affecting character connected with this awful event. Among those who entered the chamber to render assistance to the stranger, now writhing in the agonies of death, was one who recognized in the ghastly features of the sufficient he face of a Leloved brother, whom he had not seen for ter years! They knew each other—a few words passed be tween them—and then death closed the scene.

The name of the deceased was Chausere Simmons and

The same of the deceased was Chauncey Simmons and sage 35. He was formerly of North Haven, Conn. but for several years past has been a resident in the Western

Gambling.—The following is a copy of an endorse n a \$20 dollar bank note, lately received by a person This is the last note of \$10,000 lost at gaming in

New-Orleans. May be or they into whose hands falls, turn it to better account than did D. A. M."

MARRIAGES.

In Boston, Mr. John Clarke Lincoln to Mrs. Caroline F. Vickers, of Portsmouth; Mr. John Morsetto Miss Cynthia Smith; Mr. Robert Montgomerv, of Cambridge, to Mrs. Abigail Peterson; Mr. George W. Blake to Miss Eliza N. Abigail Peterson; Mr. George W. Blake so Miss Eliza N. Homer; Mr. James Consint to Mrs. Rebeeca Torion; Mr. Jonathan Goddard to Mrs. Lydin Hubbart; Mr. Homer Woods to Miss Margaret W. Griggs; Capt. Enceh Bowden to Mrs. Betsey Lombard; Mr. Thomas Williams to Mrs. Mary Croavers; Mr. John Gorham Rogers to Miss Rachel Rogers; Mr. Daniel Woodward to Mrs. Rebeeca Hatch; Mr. Jabez Pratt, jr. to Miss Laurs Farrar, of New Ipswich, N. H.; Mr. Simeon Butterfield to Miss Jane H. Bray; Mr. John Davis to Miss Clarisas Spinney.

In Charlestown, Mr. Job Taber, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Ann Melville Benard.—In Waltham, Mr. Daniel Wyman, of Weston, to Miss Mary Sawtell.—In West Newbury, Mr. Sargent Hunkins to Miss Rebecca R. Noyca.—In Newburyport, Mr. Benjamin Perkims to Miss Mary W. Davis; Mr. Samuel Stone, of Dover, N. H. to Miss Sarah Ann Barber.—In Providence, Mr. Cyrus Atbearn, of Buffalo, N. Y. to Miss Lydia Stetson, of Boston.—In Northampton, Dr. Betil, Barrett to Miss Mary, daughter of

Sarah Ann Barber.—In Providence, Mr. Cyrus Athearn, of Buffalo, N. Y. to Miss Lydis Stetson, of Boston.—In Northampton, Dr. Beuj. Barrett to Miss Mary, daughter of Seth Wright, Esq.—In Bolton, Mr. John G. Brown to Miss Margaret K. Oliver, both of Boston.

In Norwich, Conn. Dr. Henry Fitch Sanders, of Medfield, to Miss Eliza Woodbridge Brown.—In Powhatan, Va. Rev. Jesse S. Armistead, of Cumberhand, to Miss Martha S. Trueheart, daughter of Mr. Bartholomew T.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mr. Charles Welch, cooper, aged 38; Mr. Ebenezer Farley, 51; Wm. B. Proctor, Eaq. 59; Mr. Joseph Jefts, formerly of Gloucester; Mr. Frederick Allen, 34; Susan Frances, 4 mc. only child of Mr. Robert Farley; Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, 77; Mrs. Hamnah Winslow, 28; Mr. Patrick Heary, 31; at the Honee of Industry, Mr. Peter, Conley, 38.

Deaths in this city, last week, 25: viz. Bursting Blood Vessel, 1—Billious Fever, 1—Consumption, 4—Choicea Infactum, 1—Dysentery, 4—Debiaty, 1—Dropsy in the Head, 1—Drowned, 1—Firs, 1—Hooping Cough, 1—Inference, 1—Infamilie, 2—Incipient Philaiss, 1—Liver Complaint, 1—Sucide, 1—Slow Fever, 1—Typhus Fever, 1—Unknown, 1—Males, 17—Females, 8.

Department, 1—Saustea, 1—Stow Fevers, 1—1ypnes Fevers, 2—Unknown, 1—Males, 17—Fermales, 8.

Is Dorchester, Mrs. Harp Perry, 69.—At Lechmere Point, Miss Catherine C. Fletcher.—In Charlestown, Mrs. Aan Cades, 71.—In West Cambridge, Mrs. Joseph Balch, 28.—In Dedham, Miss Ehrabeth Sweet, 23.—In Westham, Mrs. Levi Dodge, 49.—In Salem, Mr. John Byrne, 5; Mr. Alpheus D. Bancroft, 42.—In Heverly, Mr. Peter Glower, 74.—In Marblohead, Mrs. B. H. Devercaux, 48.—in East Greenwich, Wm. Greene, Eag. S3.—In Newborrport, Capt. Henry Brown, 63.—In Sale and Mrs. Bender, 18.—in Harpham, Mr. Hose Hersey, 26; Mrs. Taintha Bausset, 89, and ber son, Cornelius Nye, 60.—In New London, Mr. George Wakefield, 75, a brother of the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield.—In Groton, Miss Susan Butler, daughter of Caleb B. Eag. 17.—In West Newbury, Mr. David Ordway, 81.—in Pepperell, Mr. Amariah Lakin, 66, & Mr. Loammi Harrington, 99 both soldiers of the revolution.—In Nantucket, Mrs. Mary Starbuck, reliet of Mr. Sylvanus S. 97.—Oxford, Capt. Solomon Harwood, 56.—In Hanneer, Mr. Lewis Whiting, 23.—In Franklin, Mass. 21st inst. Artemas Brown, son of Mr. Alpheus Bullard, 2 y, and 5 mo.

23.—In Franklin, Mass. 21st inst. Ariemas Brown, son of Mr. Alpheus Bullard, 2 y. and 5 mo. In Portsmouth, Hon. Hunking Penhallow, 60; Mrs. Marry Greenwood, 59.—In Thomaston, Capt. James Burnham, 33; Joseph Sprague, Esq.—In Haddam, Con. Joseph Platts, Esq. 37.—In New York, Mr. John Eingsland, a respectable citizen, by being ran down by a hackney coachin Broadway.—In Edinburgh, N. Y. Dea. Isaac Noyés, 61, a native of Andover.—In Jordan, N. Y. Mrs. Elus Hemmenway, wife of Dr. Robert E. H. 21.
At Ashtabula, Ohio, 6th ult. Rev. Robert Searle, late Roctor of the parish of St. Peter's Church, at Ashtabula, formerly of Conn.

In Startridge, Mass. Sept. 25, Wm. C. Bond, only son f Rev. Alvan Bond.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the American Education Society, will be held in the Vestry of Hanover Street Church, Boston, on Westersday, the Histori October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A Committee of the Board will attend to the examination of any who may wish to be admitted as beneficiaries, on the preceding day at 4 o'clock, P. M.

LEONARD WOODS, Clerk pro tem.

FRAGMENT SOCIETY. FRAGMENT SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Fragment Society will be holden at the house of Mr. Samuel Dorr, Granite Range, Common Street, on Monday next, Oct. 9th at 3 o'clock, P. M. Per order, S. B. Callender, Sec'ry.

P. M. Per order, S. B. CALLENDER, See'ry.

FOR sale by HILLIARD, GRAY & CO.(late CUMBINGS, HILLIARD & CO.) HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, on a plan adapted to the capacity of Youth, and designed to aid the memory by systematic arrangement and interesting associations. Illiustrated by engravings. By Rev. Charles A. Goodrich.

This work is written in a plain, easy, and elegant style—its arrangement of the su ject is clear and natural, and it is rendered extremely interesting to youth, by the introduction of lively an ecdotes and narratives, serving at the same time to illustrate points in the history.

The Fourteenth Edition is just published. It has a larger circulation than any other natorical work, in the United States. It is already established in most of the Seminaries in New England, and has lately lean adopted by the Eston High School, and by School Committees in the principal towns in Massachusetts. We give the following opinion of Rev. Joseph Emerson, respecting the work, who is exicate sively known as a thorough practical teacher, and whose Seminary for Young Ladies at Wethersfield yields in celebrity, perhaps, to no other. To this recommendation might be added many others, equally unequivocal.

By using it the last season, the high opinion, which I had formed of its worth, was confirmed and raised. The author is uncommonly happy in his arrangement of facts; in presenting a simple, concise and luminous view of a subject, which in its nature is peculiarly complex and intricate in dividing the whole time into eleven periods; in trasing causes and effects; in publishing the principal and autorational control of the work in types of different sizes; and in presenting reflections for the tenefit of the youthful mind. The style meany, near, remarkably perspicuous, and suited to improve the taste of the learner. On these accounts, this The style is easy, neat, remarkably perspicuous, and stited to improve the taste of the learner. On these accounts, this little compend appears peculiarly adapted to the use of schools. Soon may the light from every window in every school house in our land, shine upon its pages." Oct. 6.

school house in our land, shine upon its pages." Oct. 6.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

OUTLINES OF MODERN GLOGRAPHY, on a new plan, carefully adapted to Youth, with numerous Engravings of Cities, Manners, Costumes, and Coriosities; accompanied by an Atlas. By Rev. C. A. Goodrich.

The attention of Instructers and School Committees is particularly invited to this work, as it is thought to possess very decided advantages. In two opinion of teachers of the first reputation, it will save much time and labour in learning and teaching Geography; and what is more important, it will make more thorough scholars than any other system. The following notice of the work, from the New-York Spectator, is to the same effect, as many others that might be added.

York Spectator, is to the same exect, as many outers and might be added.

"Mr. Goodrich is before the public as the author of a History of the United States, which has not with the purticular approbation of some of our most eninent teachers, and has, we suspect, a larger circulation than any other historical work in the United States. The same excellencies of style, selection and arrangement, which characterized that work, seems to mark the work before us.—The style is indeed more simple, as it is addressed to more juvenile capacities; but it is in the highest degree natural and elegant; the choice of geographical facts is exceedingly judicious, and the arrangement of them clear and philosophical," &c.

This work is sold by E. Davis, No. 37 Washington

"This work is sold by E. DAVIS, No. 37 Washington Street, Boston. Price 75 cents for the Geography and coloured Atlas. \$7 per dozen. Also,—A LARGE MAP OF THE WORLD IN OUTLINE, to be filled up by the Student in Geography. "This device must be considered a decided improvement."

E. Davis furnishes School Committees with School Books and Stationary for the supply of Schools, on kberal terms.

Sw Oct. 6.

ONE THOUSAND FAMILY BIBLES at half Price.
FREEMAN RUTTER & Co. No. 46 North Market
Street, have just published 1000 Quarto Bibles, of different
qualities and binding, which they will sell at retail for cash
at one half the regular retail prices. Likewise have constantly for sale Pronouncing and common school Bibles, do Testaments, pocket Bibles, plain and gilt; Hymn Books, for different societies, single or bound in sets to any pattern; for different societies, single or bound in sets to any pattern; School Books for all classes; Paper, Quills and Ink of the first quality. Account Books of all kinds, sets of books for Banks, and other corporate companies ruled and bound to any pattern, at short notice; Cutlery, Blacking and Brushes, Blank Leases, Deeds, Cheeks, Bills of Lading, and Stationary of every description. Book Binding of any kind done at short notice. Likewise for sale, 1000 bundles scale board of good quality. Superior Writing Ink, by the barrel, gallon or in bottles. ep6m Oct. 6.

CELEBRATED ANTHEMS.

JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Street, has for ale—The Old Colony Collection of Anthems. Selected rom the works of the most celebrated authors, and arranged for the Organ and Piano Forte, by the Boston Handel and Haydn Society. Third Edition improved. Also second ol. of same work.

Jackson's Awake put on the first volume.

Jackson's Awake put on the strength; Mozart's When round the shrine; Handel's Behold the Lamb of God; Lindley's Bow down thine ear; Avison's Elegy; Luther's Judgment Anthem; The Vesper Hems; Kent's Hear my Prayer; Handel's Hailstone Chorus; Handel's He shall feed his fleck; Handel's Lift up your heads O ye gates; Gregor's Hosanin, blessed is He that comes; Handel's How beautiful are the feet, and, Their sound is gone out into all lands; theard a voice from heaven; Mason's Lord of all power and might; Avison's Sound the loud timbrel; Pucitita's Strike the cymbal; Handel's The Great Jehovah; The Lord gave the word; Marcello's The sus that walks his Lord gave the word; Marcello's The sun that walks his airy way; Whitaker's When the fierce north wind; Webbe's When winds breathe soft; Kent's Who is this that cometh from Edom.

Contents of the second volume.

from Edom.

Contents of the second colume.

Burday's Blow the trumpet in Zion; Stevenson's The turf shall be my fragment shrine; Handel's Coronation Anthem adapted for Christmas.

Two Anthems from Beethoven's Mount of Olives. Handel's Grand Dettingen Te Dears. Bird's Canon. Harrington's Eloi, or the Death of Christ. Bray's Child of Mortality. Mozart's Lord have mercy. Glory to God on high. Handel's Alt wretched Israel. Boyce's Anthem. Handel's Then round about the starry throne. O. Slaw's Fairtreth. Handel's Musick, Spread thy voice around. Whitaker's Nativity. Whitaker's Divine Inspiration. The Vesper Hyma. Handel's O praise the Lord, &c.

N. B.—The fourth edition of the Botos Handel and Haydn Society Collection of Church Music. The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th editions of the Bridgewater Collection. Handel's Messiah. Calcot's Musical Grammar. Kellman's Harmony. Harmony Sacra. Mitchell's Lord's Day. Halfelijah Chorus. Leach's Canan. Recurrection Hyma. Winchell's Sacred Harmony, centaining Tunes adapted to every metre in Watta's Pains and Hymas. Price only three dollars per dozen.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.
THE CRUCIFIXION.

orn broke slowly in the east-But nature hail'd not, as it rose, The glorious sun ; the birds had ceas'd Their wonted songs. Then some arose
To worship at that hallow'd hour-That hour for prayer-and when they came s they had often done, to pour Their inceuse to the Lord, the flame Of their devotion kindled not-Nor rose the smoke of incense pure From the holy altar—but the b

Of Heaven grew dark upon that hour. Ah f 'twas a dark and fearful morn, When triumph'd loud the foes of God-When Jesus bow'd him to the scorn Of those who sought to shed his blood. And were they men? Oh can it be, Such feelings of malignity,

As were so impiously express'd? Yes, they were men! ungodly men, With hearts more hard than flinty rock, And rage and malice boil'd within Which could no more his virtue brook.

Oh, could they but have known how keen His anguish for the sins he bore, The load of sine for wretched men For them-would they have scoff'd him more? But ah! their breasts no mercy knew, Till they had nail'd him to the tree, And piere'd his body through and through And mock'd his dying agony. He look'd to Heaven, and groan'd and died! The sun astonish'd hid his face-Farth trembled-and all nature sigh'd, Oh where shall be man's hiding-place ? W. N. Y.

DEATH OF AN INFIDEL PHILOSOPHER. His spirit hath gone! It hath ventur'd alone On a dark and boundless sea Its gloomy swell Moan'd like a knell, As it bore him thro' dim eternity !

Reason's torchlight Was quench'd in night,
When he left his house of clay;
Oh, he scon'd and despis'd
The blood of Christ,
Which alone could guide his dreary way!

Boom onward, boom—
Through the fearful gloom
Of a cheerless and desolate night!
Till-thy shuddering eye
Far off shall descry
A startling pomp of terrible light!— Come, spirit, come!
Receive thy doom—
A terrible trump hath peal'd thy name!
Where shalt thou fly
From that fearful eye
Which has lit the universe into flame!

There is music in hell; They are chanting thy knell, They are weaving a burning wreath for thee;
Wrapp'd in robes of fire
Is that fearful choir—

!—join their ghastly revelry ! On a throne of flame With hot diadem Curse, forever, thy false philosophy !

* By a son of the late Rev. SAMUEL WARREN, LL. D.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. CATSKILL MOUNTAIN. Extract of a Letter from a Traveller.

The town of Catskill is not visible at landing. It is built beyond the ridge which rises from the Hudson, upon the declivity to a small creek whose banks are the western boundary of the The principal street is about half a mile in length, nearly parallel to the river. The buildings are neat, and the town wears an appearance of cleanliness, far beyond most towns upon The banks of the creek opposite the Hudson. the town are very picturesque, rising at the en-trance abruptly, and farther in with every varie-ty of slope, studded with clumps of trees, and in a high state of cultivation. They afford fine sites for building, and will probably with the growth of the place become its chief beauty.

We started for the mountain at 4 o'clock. The

distance to the house is 12 miles, and the ascent occupies about five hours. The road for the first occupies about five hours. The road for the first eight miles is highly interesting—passing over elevations, mountains in themselves, and crossing a broad valley whose fine cultivation, graceful outline and woodland, combine to make a picture like a creation of poetry. What is called the ascent commences about 3 miles from the summit. There is a good carriage road; but it is uncom fortably steep for a ride, and we got out to pur-sue our way on foot. This you know is classic ground; and you are very gravely assured by the inhabitants of the valley, who have been questioned about Rip Van Winkle till they believe it to be a veritable tradition from their ancestors, that it is the identical path up which Rip toiled with the contents of the oblivious flagon. Two miles from the summit is a small hut, or shanter miles from the summit is a small hut, or shantey as they are called here, whose occupant by universal consent bears the name of the immortal sleeper. Whether a genuine descendant or not is a point upon which I will not stake my veracity. His hut is in a singularly romantic situation; built in a deep angle of the rock with a perpendicular ascent of 50 feet directly above him. He keeps refreshment for travellers, and is supplied with water by a spout which is laid from his win-dow to a spring in the rock behind him. It was just dark when we arrived there, and probably the deep shortows of the woods and rocks added to the effect-but I have seldom been so struck as by the suited turn which brought me upon the wild eyric of this modern Rip Van Winkle. We toiled on at the rate of a mile and a haif an hour, keeping at that pace far in advance of the carriage, and growing more vigorous as we came into the bracing atmosphere of the summit. Perspiration became very free, as the tenuity of the air increased, and I felt as if every trace of bodily infirmity oozed with it from my pores. I could have shouted with the exhiliration and elasticity which grew upon me. Commend me to moun tain air and free limbs, if ever I am hyp-ridden

I forgot to speak of the sun-set, and perhaps it was better. But I will merely assert, that the local advantages of a bold horizon, high atmosphere and interposed water combine to render the "gloamings" of Catskill valley beyond con-ception beautiful. We reached the house about 9 o'clock, button-

We reached the house about 9 oclock, cuttoned to the throat, and breasting a chill November blast. Fifty feet below we had stood at a turning in the road, peering through the darkness to get a glimpse of the house, which we at last discovered perched on a perpendicular rock, rising almost from our feet. The road which pursues all the way up the mountain. almost from our feet. The road which pursues a zig zag course all the way up the mountain, here made several abrupt turns and brought us very suddenly to the broad tabular rock upon which the house is set. We could hardly realize it After threading in the dark for two or three hours a perfect wilderness, without a trace save our narrow road, to burst thus suddenly upon a

splendid Hotel, glittering with lights, and noisy with the sound of the piano and the hum of gaiety —it was like enchantment. I seated myself in the drawing room, and was for a moment hewildered. It was in keeping with the place; for so was Rip Van Winkle when he awoke upon that was kip van Winkie when he awose upon have very spot. But to find myself in an elegant room, feshionably furnished, and thronged with people promenading to the sound of the piano—in such a place!—a long beard and a rusty gun were trifles

place!—a long beard and a rusty gun were trues to it.

To return to tangible impressions, howevermy supper convinced me that it was not fairy land, and a view of the premises satisfied me of their substantiality. The house is a large wooden building, capable of accommodating 2 or 300 people. It makes a fine appearance, is well painted, and has a noble piazza running the whole length of the iront. The host is uncommonly polite and gentlemanly, and his table and rooms afford all the comforts and most of the luxuries of the city. I went to bed, and having added my cloak to a winter provision of covering, I was sensible of a single impression of comfort as I heard the wind whisting at the window, and slept as a well man sleeps.

I rose the next morning at day break to see the prospect. It was a clear cold morning, and the minute points of a view with a radius of 50 miles were distinctly visible. The magnificent prospect from this mountain has been often described, and is too familiar to be repeated. It is indeed

and is too familiar to be repeated. It is indeed magnificent—and he who could look upon such a scene and not turn from it a better man, must truly have forgotten his better elements. An area wide enough for the territory of a nation lies area wide enough for the territory of a nation nes-beneath you like a picture, with the Hudson winding through like an inlaid vein of silver. The steam boats were just visible, and I cannot give you a better idea of them than is given in the ludicrous remark of some one, that "they looked like shoes with eigars stuck in them." The sun rose, and excuse me if I say much to my comfort; for although wrapped in my cloak, I was chilled through. The first beams which streamed across the landscape, looked like sprink-lings of light; for at my elevation the hills all sunk to a level, and I puzzled myself to account for the long shadows. They soon diminished however, as the sun rose higher, and the beauty of the scene became transcendant. The rich olours of " the garniture of earth" stole out and the hundred towns within the range of the eye glittered like studded gems over the scene, ed like a distant Eden flooded with light.

The Cauterskill Falls, (I do not know the ety-ology) are a mile and a half from the Hotel, by the foot path; by the carriage road it is farther We pursued a gradual descent through woods which seemed to have suffered only from the hand The way was exceedingly rough, and the huge trees were knit together in every lecay or storm had left them. It is really a noble forest; fit for the company it keeps, glen and waterfall; and if I were disposed moralize as I sometimes do over the prostration of these kings of inanimate nature, I know no place where the text would be more forcible We pursued our way for about an hour, till with-out being aware of its neighborhood we stood nearly upon the brow of the precipice: I cannot describe the effect. It makes a man feel like a poor worm, or elevates him to a sublimity in keeping with its own, as his humility or his pride is uppermost. I felt both; for my temperament s chameleon. The glen of Cauterskill is probably half a stone's

throw in width, and 2 or 300 feet in depth. It looks like, I scarce know what—a huge weil—a looks like, I scarce know what—a huge went—a fearful chasm—a sinking in of the earth to its cen-ter—any thing that will give you an idea of depth made by violence. There is no slope—but an abrupt ragged perpendicular of sides, appearing abrupt ragged perpendicular of sides, appearing as if they had been rent as under by an earthquake. The rock over which the water pours projects far the rock over which the water pours projects far leaving a very considerable area between it and the sheet of the fall. There is a ledge about half way up from the base, of the width of a mantel piece, around which you can get, for it i neither walking nor creeping, but a very ugly kind of hitch, not at all comfortable, when coupled with the danger of mingling with the "mighty waters' at the bottom. Here, however, we perched our selves, and clung long enough to get our four shillings worth of the sublime; for this is the price the miller receives for opening his sluice, that supplies the water for the fall; though I must do myself the justice to say that I forgot my four shillings till the roar subsided. The quantity of water is very small, and in falling a hundred feet it divides wholly into drops, and has a beautiful effect when seen frem behind. It pours immediately from the bason which receives it, over a second fall about 80 feet, where, breaking repeat-edly upon projecting rocks before it reaches the bottom it assumes an appearance of most wonderful sublimity and beauty. We went to the bottom, and looked up both the falls. This is the perfection of the scene. To gaze up from such a depth along two sheets of water—one just above you, pouring down its fearful path with the noise of a thunder peal, and another beyond leaping from a projecting shelf which seems to you more ike an outlet of the clouds than an earthly level to look up, and see only a piece of the blue sky and be walled in apparently by rocks reaching up to it, it is awful. It is a place for man to fall down and confess himself a worm. Roy. up to it, it is awful

ON FEMALE SPEAKING

To the Editors of the Recorder & Telegranh. The query which was offered in your last num ber and so judiciously, and to my mind satisfac-torily answered, has induced me to inquire. Whence could such a question have arisen? Wai t prompted by any officiousness in "women pro essing godliness." manifesting a desire to extend the limits, assigned them by Him, who has appointed to both sexes the appropriate duties, and litted them to the discharge of them? I blush to apprehend the existence of such a reason. But the apprehension of another source more repugnant still to female delicacy, mantles my check with a deeper crimson. Did this query proceed from the pen of a female, who wished to usurp authority in the church, by elevating herself to a sphere altogether incompatible with her appropriate employments, and inconsistent with the unaffected humility which belong to her sex? Is any one uneasy in the sphere for which Heaven designed her, by granting these endowments. aits, assigned them by Him, who has ap en designed her, by granting these endowments which "dignify retreat," and which qualify her.

" Unseen to flourish, and unknown be great." If the question arose from either of these sources ur answer, I trust, will reprove the officiousnes the one, or check the aspirings of the other. You ude to the manner, in which woman may success fully occupy her talents for usofulness. On this head I could fully have wished you had enlarged, and in strains as eloquent as "angels use" called upon females to awake to their duty, under a vivid impression of the good, that might result from a wise direction and happy exertion of their moral influence. Too long have they "slept in moral influence. Too long have they "slept in errors' sleep," willing to sway the empire of fash-ion; but supinely imagining that nothing is ex-pected from them, in the mighty effort that is making to emancipate a world enthralled in sin and misery. Insensible they have not been, to and interty. Inscribe they have not been, to guilt and woe; but they have wept in secret, not daring to reprove the one, and often too timid to encounter the haggard form of the other.

Is it not time, I would inquire, to send abroad

an awakening cry, that shall arouse the female world to this important subject? To mothers, sisters and wives, let it be said, your glowing sensibilities were not implanted in your bosoms to wring them with agony, or expend themselves in the unavailing tear, or the silent ejaculation. No: in the language of tender entrepty you mon. No; in the language of tender entreaty, you may ease your aching hearts, and evince your deep solicitude for souls, dear as your own. And what if an ungrateful son shall turn from you in disgust? Cease not, repeat the affectionate entrea-ty. It may yet plant a dagger in that hardened heart, which nothing but the grace of God can heart, which nothing but the grace of God can extract. And though you may sleep in the dust, ere he turn his feet into the paths of peace, you may meet him in Heaven, when he shall ascribe his salvation, under God, to a mother's persevering faithfulness. Does a timid mother shrink from the call of duty, ready to sink under her responsibility, when souls equally dear as her own, are committed to her charge? Let her not "be weary in well doing," or doubt the efficacy of her well directed efforts; remembering for her encouragement the testimony of a distinguishner well directed efforts; remembering for her encouragement the testimony of a distinguish-ed divine of our own country, on the influence of a Christian mother. "The name of mother vi-brates on my ear. One I knew of blessed mem-ory, whose tender affection was never weary, and to whose tentiments of faith and niety. often to whose sentiments of faith and piety, often whispered in the ear of a reluctant son, is to be attributed more than to any other means, that unto him, who is the least of all saints is this grace given, that he should preach the unsearchable riches of Christ. Who can estimate the value of one devout, devoted mother?" Does the heart of an affectionate sister long to embrace a beloved brother as a fellow-traveller with her in the path to heaven? And "in secret" has she "often prayed,"
"And still the anxious tear would fall,"

on beholding this dear brother still forgetfulof God, and indifferent to his soul's eternal welfare and indifferent to his soul's eternal welfare? With a heart overflowing with tenderness let her expostulate with him on the olly, the madness of the course he is pursuing. Does he still remain obdurate, notwithstanding her tears, her prayers, her Christian fidelity? Let her not faint; but recollect the sister of Herry Martyn. Read but recollect the sister of Herry Martyn. Read his honest declaration, and mirk a pattern of sis-terly fidelity. "I was frequently addressed by my dear sister, on the subject of religion, but the sound of the Gospel conveyed is the admonitions of a sister, was grating to my ears." He could even treat these admonitions with contempt, tho ttered in the accents of love, and reply to this effectionate sister in the "hashest language." To this sister, Henry Martyn was indebted, under God, for his first religious inpressions. Read his grateful acknowledgement of her kindness, and behold the reward of her futhfulness, when he had learned to appreciate the value of her ad-monitions. Go, imitate her eximple; and God who employs and blesses the humblest instru-ments, that the glory may be all his own, may render you also the honored though feeble means of saving a beloved soul from leath. And you may have a brother, who like Martyn shall live a life of prayer, consecrating all his talents to God, and employ the vigor of his youth with his latest breath, to his honor and glory. "And with what tender and mighty persuasion, may a Christian wife allure her busband to the paths of heavenly wisdom!" And journeying with him in this upward path, and together surmounting its rugged steeps, they shall

"Feel less the journey's roughness and its length, Meet their opposers with united strength, And, one in heart, in interest and design, Gird up each other to the race divine."

Sept. 20, 1826.

CORBAN SOCIETY.

This Society, composed of Ladies of Boston and its vi-nity, designed to furnish apparrel for indigent young men engaged in studies preparatory to the Gospel ministry, held their annual meeting in Boston the 20th uit. The following re extracts from their Directory' Report.

In meeting the members of the Corban Society on this 15th anniversary, the Directors acknowledge with heartfelt gratitude to God, the protecting care of his kind providence in preserving the lives of all its members during the past year, & would seek with renewed earnestness the influ-ences of his Holy Spirit to invigorate our souls,

that the residue of our spared lives may be more entirely consecrated to his glory, It may truly be deemed an honor and a privilege to be employed in the humblest manner in aid of that cause which enlisted the voluntary sacrifices of the Prince of peace: and it is a sub ject of grateful acknowledgement, that the kind author of our being has cast our happy lot in an age and a place where there is such ample scope for cultivating those virtues which are the rich est ornament of the humble Christian, the source some of the choicest delights of social life; an which directly tend to expand the soul, & mould it after the image of the divine Redeemer. Sure-ly no one who knows the blessedness of this work, suld ever wish to be released from it. Ever if there were none remaining that desired or needed your charities, we might still wish that your gitts should be continued, "that fruit may abound to your account." We however in this lay need not fear the lack of opportunity to exrecise the most expansive feelings of benevolence The conversion of a revolted world to their alle gience to Christ, is an enterprize that may call in requisition the noblest powers of the mind, and the choicest affections of the heart. And since a broad and deep current of Christian benevolence is needful, to keep in motion the comnevolence is needful, to keep in motion the com-plicated machinery, required to arrange and a-dorn the spiritual stones of which the Temple of God shall be composed; we will regard it a privilege to open and replenish but a small rivu-let, that may unite with other & wider tributary streams to swell the rapid current. And let it be our fervent prayer, that these streams may continue and increase "till the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the lord as the valeur sourch bear."

knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover thesea. The receipts in cash into the Treasury the past car were \$241, 35, of which \$113, were fro nual subscribers .- \$77, in donations, and of this sum \$6, were from one who in the time of need was aided by your means in apparel at about that value.—\$26,05, have been received for in-terest, and \$25,30 for articles sold. The Directors also acknowledge with pleasure the receipt of several valuable articles of clothing and cloth estimated at \$290-from individuals in Boston and from two Ladies' benevolent Societies in Ashby. in whose kind remembrance this Society has be fore repeatedly shared, and who are entitled to our warmest thanks. By your liberality 31 young men, who are pursuing their studies preparatory to the Gospel ministry, have been aided with 205 articles of apparel, which with \$52 paid for repairing the students' garments, were valued at \$296, 60; and the Directors have the most pleasing evidence that your bounty has been judicious-

ing evidence that your bounty has been judiciously bestowed and greatly appreciated.

There now remains in the Treasury, exclusive of a permanent fund of \$645, 60, a balance of \$1,01 in cash, and sundry articles of clothing valued at \$77,75.—While we cordially co-operate with other benevolent Institutions and rejoice in their success, it is hoped that this Socie-ty, whose usefulness has been so long tested, will secure your continued patronage and awaken a deeper interest in your prayers and efforts, that its means of doing good may be greatly increased.

Voted, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the Donors and Auxiliaries for their very acceptable pre-sents received the past year.

DEFERRED ARTICLES

Distress in Barbary.-In April last the Brit-ish authorities in Gibraltar sent a medical officer to examine and report the nature of the disease raging at that time in Morocco. He was absent on his duty nearly a month. On his return to Gibraltar, he wrote as follows to his friends in

England:
"To give you some idea of the calamities un der which they are now suffering, it will be enough to tell you that within the last five months there have died, in the Emperor of Morocco's dominions, no less than two hundred thousand ouls, from famine and disease. In Fez alone, there have been thirty-eight thousand deaths.
Their crops baying failed for these last three
years, from drought, all the rivers & springs being
dried up, cattle died of course from want of herbage, and the miserable Arabs flocked down in thousands to the ports on the Barbary coast, in hopes of obtaining sustenance, bringing with them disease and starvation. It has been my lot to disease and starvation. It has been my lot to see almost every horrible sight in nature; but all I have seen put together is nothing to what I have witnessed within this last month. Famine is of all other calamities that can afflict a people, the most deplorable and shocking. The Anatomie Vivante would be amongst these unfortunate wretches passed by as no curiosity, for I saw thousands every day. Such is their extreme misery that I constantly witnessed men, women and children, dying in the streets, and in the open fields the skeletons of men are to be seen. You see persons emaciated, tottering and worn out, at length ly ing down and expiring. They are seen de-vouring dead animals, as horses, dogs, cats, &c. and even to pick up corn from the excrement of animals. Children are seen in the stooping position gathering up single grains of corn; others turning over a du ng hill in search of the of vegetables and bones, which last they break between two stones, for the sake of the contained therein. Added to this, the towns or the coast are affected with dangerous fevers!"

SABBATH SCHOOL IN SOUTHAMPTON.

"This Sabbath School is in many respects, the first in the world. One in four of the whole population of the town belong to this school. The teachers are almost all pious and all interested." The children are colored to the school of the sc and happy in their work. The children are col-lected from a population, thinly scattered over a circle whose radius is four or five miles, and yet they are peculiarly constant and punctual in the attendance, and every one is studying the Bible without note or comment. The parents and the church and the minister lend their smiles heir influence and their prayers, in support of this school, and it has a library, not yet, perhaps under the best regulation. What an immense best regulation. ecurity is this institution to the morals of these hundreds of children, and how many may ect from their number to be pillars in the church

What would be said of a Sabbath school of such character in Boston, or New York, or Phila delphia, embracing one fourth of the population of the whole city? Who would not travel 500 miles to see such a school? What minister of Jesus would not bless his God for the privilege of addressing such a school, on the sublime truths of revelation and the awful realities of eternity."

The Decress of God.—For men to judge of their condition by the degrees of God, which are hid from us, and not by his word which is near us, and in our hearts, is as if a man wandering in the wide sea, in a dark night, when the heaven is all clouded about him, should yet resolve to steer his course by the stars which he cannot see, and neglect the compass which is at hand, and would afford him a much better and more certain direction.

Virtue, without talent, is a coat of mail without a sword—it may defend the wearer, but it will not enable him to protect his friend.

If God is with you, you will want neither company nor comfort.

Indian Lands.—A treaty was held here last week, with the chiefs of the several remnants of Indian tribes, residing in this country, by Oliver Forward, Esq. Commissioner on the part of the United States, and John Greeg, Esq. Arent of the proprietors of the pre-emption right of the Indian lands in the western part of this State. The result has been lands in the western part of this State. The result and steem, we understand, the purchase, on the part of the proprietors, of the Caneadea and Gardeau Reservations entire, part of the Tonawanta, and about fifteen thousand acres of the Bufalo Creek tracts—possession to be given in two years from the ratification of the treaty by government. The sale from the Bufalo Creek Reservation was made from the southern are of the treet. The native cheeping to grain their preserve of the treet. part of the tract, the natives choosing to retain their pres-ent location near this village. In consideration of these lands, the Indians are to receive annuities to the amount of about \$2600, exclusive of such reasonable compensation as may be made for improvements on some of their Reser

The celebrated Indian Chief, Red Jacket, opposed every The celebrated Indian Chief, Red Jacket, opposed every proposition to part with a foot of their land by an eloquent appeal to his red brethren against the encroachment of his white brethren on their territory. Red Jacket is now nearly 70 years old, yet when ealled to preside in the Councils of his Nation, and to give his opinion on any important subject, he rises with all the vigor and animation of former years; and his language, gesture, and every look, evinces a talent at forensic eloquence, which is not, perhaps, excelled but by a few men in the Union. He, however, so far yielded his own opinions, as to sign the treaty.—Buffulo Patriot.

The Canadainus, Remeriters eigen the following account.

his own opinions, as to sign the treaty.—Buffelo Patriot.

The Canandaigua Repository gives the following account of the quantity and situation of the lands in question:

The Seneca Nation of Indians sold to the proprietors of the pre-emptive right, 87,526 acres of their Reservations, being 33,637 from the Buffalo, 33,409 from the Tonawanta, 5,120 from the Cataraugus, all of the Caneadea, (10,240) and all of the Gardeau, Squacky Hill, Big Tree and Canawagus Reservations, containing 1,280 acres each. The four last situated in the county of Livingston, and contain each a portion of the Genessee river flats. Said Indians still bold at Buffalo 49,920 acres, at Cataraugus 21,769, and at Tuscarora 1,920—in all, 116,869 acres. The lands purchased are said to be of an excellent quality and will probably be offered for sale, as soon as the necessary surrobably be offered for sale, as soon as the necessary surveys can be made.

New York, with a population of 170,000 possesses ter New York, with a population of 170,000 possesses ten-putile libraries, containing 44.000 volumes; Baltimore with a population of 70,000, has four public libraries, con-taining 30,000 volumes; Philadelphia, with a population of 160,000, possesses nineteen public libraries, containing 70,000 volumes, Boston, with a population of 60,000, pos-sesses thirteen public libraries, containing 55,000 volumes. A prospectus has just been announced at Paris, of an "Assurance company for the benefit of Authors." To give them confidence, on home

"Assurance company for the benefit of Authors." To give them confidence, perhaps.

New Paper.—A paper has been established at Yorkyille, a settlement of about sixty houses on Harlanm Heights.— This flourishing village is about five miles from the city, and has been built up within a twelve month. A spazious church & an academy are now erecting there.—N.Y. Spec.

A new and handsome bridge has been built over the Onion River, at Monty-clier, by S. Baldwin Esq. supported by a single arch of a hundred and fifty feet span.

A patent cast steel bell, weighing 60 pounds, has been rected on the Utica Court-house, and can be heard from 3 o 4 miles. Another of 1600 bs. it is said, will shortly be ex-

A Singular Case.—There is now living in the town of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard, a woman by the name of Lacy Allen, who went to bed at the age of 16, slightly in disposed, and has remained in it to the present time, being a period of 32 years. She enjoys good health; and who she wishes her bed made, removes herself to another.

CARD.

Messrs. Editors,—Permit me through the medium of your paper, to express my gratitude to the Ladies of Westford generally, for their kindness some time since, in making me a life member of the American Tract. Society;—and to the Fernale Charitable Society in particular, in that place, for making me a life member of the Domestic Missionary Society is this Store. CALES BLAST. Westford, Sept. 27, 1926.

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No. 41

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